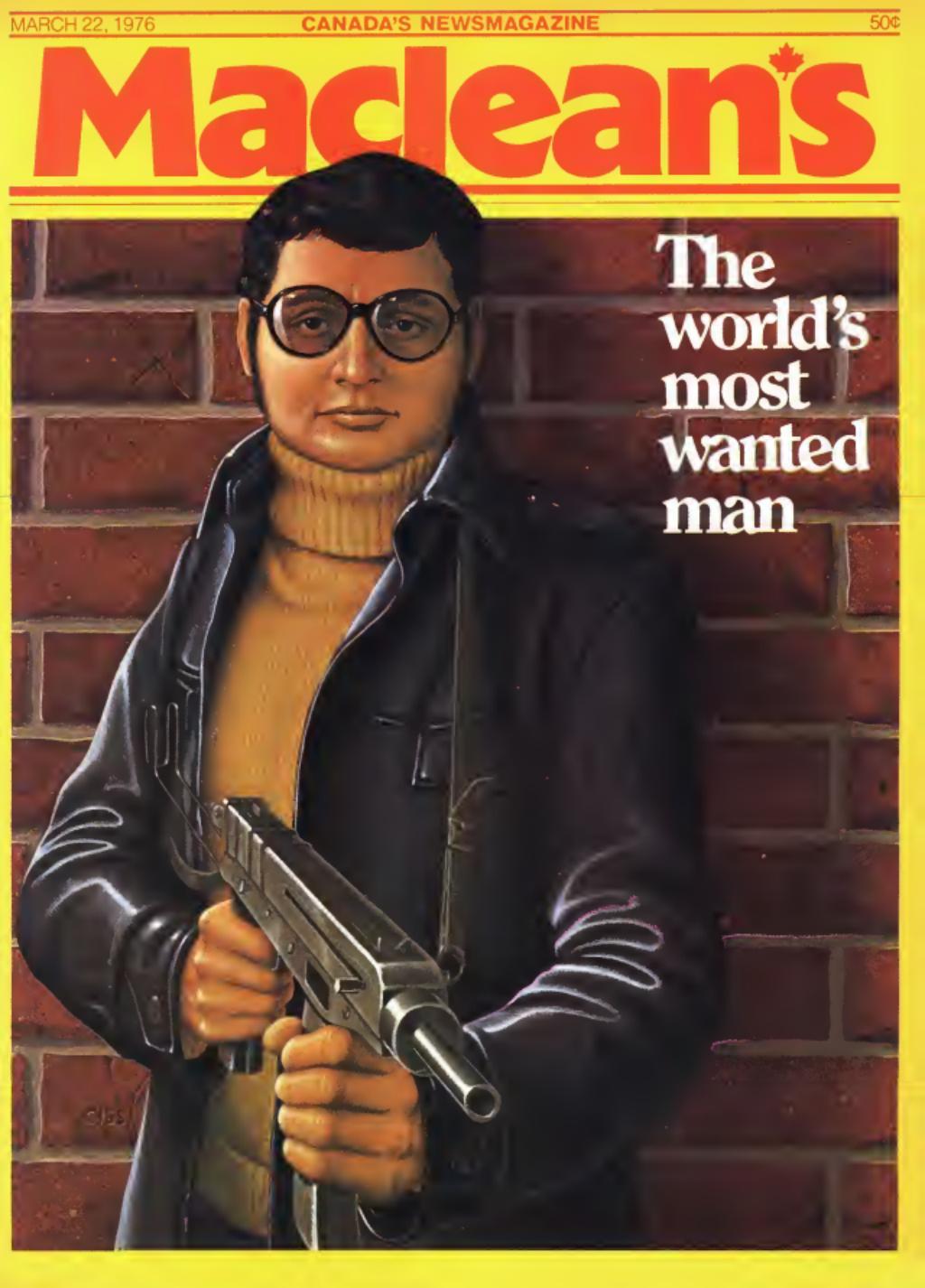


MARCH 22, 1976

CANADA'S NEWSMAGAZINE

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MARCH 22 1976

CANADA'S NEWSMAGAZINE

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Interview with Ed Schreyer: At a time when most of us question what we are being taught by our broad government spending, the Premier of Manitoba is defending it. At a time when unions—the strength of the NDP—are decaying, he and his committee Manitoba's future is supporting them. At a time when the Prime Minister there, Trudeau, is being roused over a few of the staff comments about a "new society" in which he generalizes the inadequacy of the mat kingdom, Ed Schreyer is out front in making things worse.

and stating flat out that a drastic change in Canadian life style is not only imperative but also absolutely desirable. "The industrial West has succeeded in ravaging the forest," Page says.

The Sky Shoppe
cast: When Robert Stanfield approached Elmer MacKay small town Nova Scotia lawyer and farmer and George of passengers known as the 1971 federal by-election MacKay is fine and as fine years later the

should devoutly wish it hadn't changed his mind. MacKay is a writer Michael Longfellow might be proud of; he is a backroom man, but at one last year he's twice managed to get the Liberals to the wall. His revelations about Air Canada paid off in a political couptry and the resignation of his predecessor. Then he will blow the whistle on Sky Supers. Now he's after the Mounties.

Cards: Despite the further kidnaps of popular parties by members of the Hezbollah, Hezbollah's National Security chief, "Abu Qatada," has captured the popular imagination. His closing his audience meetings in front of 10,000 people per session. Nowhere was that more apparent than in New York last December when he led the pro-Palestinian delegations taking part in the People's Congress, leaving those people close and facing each other.



Inside Maclean's

Moscow, has written them as a "poem in English"—the title of the poem is virtually nonexistent in Russia—and it's hardly surprising that from time to time foreign journalists are politely asked to leave. Aaron Diamond, of the Toronto Telegraph, was expelled in 1961 for "systematically violating the norms and conduct of foreign correspondents in the Soviet Union," and "for savagery," according to his journalistic colleagues. The charges were almost identical with those made against other "half-witted" reporters Moscow has bawled over the years, and there have been quite a few. When makeshift 45-year-old Ben Mezrich, Macmillan's India-born Moscow correspondent, wrote things I'm afraid he'll hear in Moscow (first with

Times of India, then the London *Standard* (and now free lunch) dig it by long. Leomed the chief haribhram pwe-
years, and despite octagonal war-
official chauvinism he has stayed
without another day. His problem is

stories that do not arrive within from the
cage, but along things—it moves and when it moves, it changes." Censorship is apparently a major headache. Narita
is continually at odds with editors that
impossibly fail to arrive, forcing the use
of expensive phone, cable or teletype, or
explosive fax. Friends are writing ahead to
play messenger—and the past few years
the expense of foreign journalists has
become a rarity. As Mantra's account of
the Party Congress in the World section
indicates, the front line of Soviet
Censorship has reduced its grip

MANHATTAN established 1860 as a portland and iron works & later became the Western Electric Company 1877-1880. The Western Electric Company was founded by George Westinghouse and Charles Coffin. The Western Electric Company was merged with the American Bell Telephone Company in 1892 to form the AT&T telephone company.

Interview

With ED SCHREYER

Schreyer: Edward Richard Schreyer, the 40-year-old son premier of Manitoba, was calling for economic restraint three years ago long before former Conservative leader Robert Stanfield, who proposed wage and price controls during the federal election, or Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, who argued during the election that controls wouldn't work and then, having won, promptly imposed them. Schreyer worried about inflation and depleting energy stocks has been saying for some time that the nation's economy must slow down. In his support of Ottawa's anti-inflation program, he was at odds recently with his own party leader, Flora Broome, and labor secretary, Jim MacLennan, both of whom advocated a more aggressive conservation. Nevertheless, his popularity in Manitoba continues to run ahead of that of his party and the two opposition leaders, and he is under some pressure to reverse a decision to leave politics sooner and return to university teaching. He was interviewed recently by Halton Roddick, the managing editor of the Brandon Sun who has followed Schreyer's career since the day in June, 1969, when he resigned as a Member of Parliament to run for the leadership of the Manitoba NDP.

Macleans: You seem to be an opponent with Prime Minister Trudeau's recent fiscal strictures. What was your "view" exactly?

Schreyer: That was my belief three years ago. As far as that goes, to me it's obvious what's happening. The situation West has generated in the last few years and since mid-Seventies, fairly dramatic increases in money supply largely because of the fact that we are running down capital resources and that can't go on forever.

Macleans: How does your revised economic, somewhat isolating public demands for user-government services with a parallel, equally concern display of anger at what is called excessive government spending?

Schreyer: I'm not at all involved with government spending as what Senator Hubert Humphrey calls cheap talk. It's largely irrational! That is not to say that there cannot be useful expenditures by government, but that has largely to do with fruits, with over-use, with over-hastily lifestyle changes that are allowed to creep into government—expenses that are allowed to be bought, that sort of thing. But the great bulk of government spending has to do with transportation services, education, health care and so on, and I don't regard that as anything to worry about.

Macleans: Is the Canadian public afraid?

appear to our right way does it?

Schreyer: Maybe, then, the answer is to go on a referendum on the issue. The fact of the matter is that while I've been calling for government restraint myself—and the press has chosen to quote me—a great deal is which in terms of practical politics doesn't do me any harm—it is

worth reading. He is also the present-day successor to Leon Keyne in terms of relevance current economic thought. I agree almost entirely with his analysis. Oh yes I do. Somehow people, even economists like to live with fiction, see the fiction in which you can have a good deal of wealth derived from consumer spending and still be able to generate sufficient wealth for important capital investments—and that at the same time you can have full employment without the heat of inflation. That's incorrect. You can have reasonable employment without inflation only if you're prepared to go to extremes, take away too much money, and then you can't have one without the other.

Macleans: How do governments prevent their financing that investment when you cannot count on it to succeed as the way they have here since the 1960s? Is there a dramatic new incentive model?

Schreyer: Yes, yes. We must take a dramatic turn. In fact, I'm not sure of that's going to be easy. It may not even be realistic in the context of parliamentary institutions, but somehow somewhere there has got to be a diversion of substantial amounts of the gross national product into capital investment funds into transportation and primarily for energy development. As far as the numbers—yes, you have to deal with numbers eventually—I would say there is a need for approximately \$100 billion over the next 15 years and I can't see where in the sky that's going to come from. I don't see a coming at all, because there is no way the political process would be able to sustain any kind of, shall I say mandatory payroll saving—or combination of mandatory payroll saving and higher levels of taxation—in generate that kind of money. And then, you see what complicates it horrendously is that if you try and placate consumer demands by political action it would be political dynamite. You'd have agitated示威 from so many little manufacturing firms, wholesalers, distributor of a vast array of consumer goods, because you'd be doing something injurious to them. If an accumulation of 25 years of having allowed and encouraged unnecessary waste runs.

Macleans: Would you blame or partly blame the government for creating or at least helping to create a swollen consumer demand and at the same time not preparing the people for the consequences?

Schreyer: I wouldn't be too hard on the media, except to say that I really do wish that instead of having the news on the hour

IF TRUDEAU'S SAYING
THE MARKETPLACE
IS IRRESPONSIBLE,
HE'S ABSOLUTELY RIGHT

being taken out of proportion. In Manitoba, government spending per capita is below the national average.

Macleans: What are the figures?

Schreyer: If ours is approximately \$1,300, the national average is \$1,350. We are running \$50 per capita below.

Macleans: Are we facing the consequences of the phenomenon John Kenneth Galbraith described back in 1958—namely, that the rich must tend to the use of consumer resources a degree of pessimism as the half of consumer goods which must provide public services and facilities have no such parallel lobby?

Schreyer: He is one of the few economists

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every hour they would have a hellfire sermon and never say anything to them on any depth or something. Everything that happened around the world is reported often only negatively. Too negative and too severely. I guess the minute you go into depth becomes less hollow and boring and you lose your audience. All I know is that what is involved here is a change of life-style, a complete change of lifestyle, and I just don't think the present style of political institutions would bring it off. As a consequence we'll drift for a decade, avoiding all of the more painful decisions.

MacLean's: What do you see at the end of those 10 years?

Schreyer: I see a very, very walk reality facing the industrialized world, and we will be more forced changes in lifestyle, faced by the marketplace itself. I really honestly see quite disturbing prospects.

MacLean's: You direct a kind of "fair trade" in oil—nonrenewable resources—the public. The audience is there. The world is there, I don't know where energy is headed, let's diamond! How can we do? "Do you have any megabucks apart from such pro-sure advice as to switch off lights?"

Schreyer: Unfortunately, that is a crass and misleading bit of advice, switch off lights. I mean if they want to switch off lights to save a few pennies they will, they will. Nothing more need be said about it. Trudeau has referred to the inadequacies of the marketplace. If the marketplace has overemphasized a total inadequacy it is with regard to energy. Nothing short of insulation, insulating allocations of energy resources. Nothing short of that. And if that decision were to be taken, what could individuals do? Two things. First, they could by association with a network of users, like our local heating associations. And second, they could try to live with it. And in doing that they'd be doing something very close to turn toward an easier way of life toward a more responsible solution of future problems.

MacLean's: In brief, kind of oblivious sit us here in Canada?

Schreyer: What I mean is whenever present day technology enables the use of non-food fuel energy sources, it should be mandatory that the substitution and conversion process start to take place immediately. It is completely ridiculous, for example, to think in terms of a substitution for fossil fuel with respect to aircraft, some form of bio-agriculture in general and for long distance road travel. It is however possible right now to discontinue the use of oil, in thermal plants for production of electricity. It is also possible to put public investment into our two transcontinental railways to electrify them. In Western Canada, there are thousands of miles of rail. 80% of all railroads are electrified. You know, I didn't feel it had anything to do with capitalism or Communism as in which has generated a higher material lifestyle. I believe that all that has happened is that the industrial

West has succeeded in robbing or impoverishing the rest of the country. Let me stress againly that the Canadian West has, I think, in general as far as I can see, been involved in using, in one generation, one third of the total fossil fuels that will ever be used in the history of this planet. Any child who is born in a wealthy family if the wants to live off its inheritance could live very well for hundred and then his progenitors will live maybe not quite so well but by the third generation that's it. And that's exactly where we're at with fossil fuel. It's an incredible example of the fundamental irresponsibility of the marketplace, and if that's what Trudeau was alluding to—though I've no way of knowing—he couldn't have been more right.

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base—after 17 years in public office—I think most people become very cynical and I think that all that cynicism has led to the most radical self-banishment. And let's face it, politics doesn't get stirred up among the seniors' votes, the next generation's votes. And that's another dilemma you see.

MacLean's: Is modern society capable of a comeback?

Schreyer: Oh, they demonstrated that in PMO.

MacLean's: But that's way back. Today everyone gets what he wants, nobody knows what succeeds.

Schreyer: It would take an all-out national effort. That's how fundamental and large a problem this is. One hundred billion dollars in 10 years? That's staggering. Where are we going to get it if we don't change?

MacLean's: What about the progress of that \$100 billion—granted it will not be going out under consumer products—crossing oceans?

Schreyer: You can't have sustainable energy, eh? Remember that old saying. Maybe that's a bit misleading. What I'm saying is you can't have development based on renewable energy sources and constantly increasing material intensity at the same time.

MacLean's: What can a present government do?

Schreyer: I can give you some examples but they can't be that meaningful in the context of the immediate problem. We could encourage the use of vehicles that burn too much gas. We could say charge a \$15 registration fee for smaller cars and graduate that sharply so something like \$100 not \$10 is what we do now. For Canadians, it's cars that are 3,000 pounds.

MacLean's: What's the upper limit?

Schreyer: Don't be surprised if we do.

MacLean's: That's only one example.

Schreyer: Where we can banфтologists with energy sources other than oil or natural gas, we should and we're looking into it. Some provinces generate all their electricity from oil, a fantastic, incredible amount. Manitoba is not completely gasoline in this although we have only 30 small communities where we use diesel generators. Maybe we should be doing what they do in the Scandinavian countries and Norway, if the local stream has a swift flow and if it doesn't dry out in the summer you can put a little power out with a dam that is, oh I would say two thirds the height of the room we're in right now and generate sufficient electricity to substitute a million gallons of fuel a year.

MacLean's: Do you think it's been doing a year or always in Europe and Britain?

Schreyer: In a maturing Western society we take immediate advantage. If we do, we do it disastrously and one is 20% cheaper as capital outlay in the short run but if that's the route we take, regardless of future consequences.

MacLean's: You've come in for a fair share of federal anti-inflation program, but do you have reservations about the way it's going to deal

"If you Space Ski Mount Asgard... before you hit the ground, hit the silk!"



Those treacherous winds and the death-defying drop down the mountain's sheer granite face were enough to make me as nervous as a flea on a hot skillet.



Poooooff! My chute billowed out. And now too soon because I still had some tricky maneuvering to do. Those deadly downcurrents almost collapsed my chute but a little body English kindly powered it on and it was happy landings.



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I BELIEVE STRONGLY IN AN ANTIINFLATION PROGRAM, BUT OTTAWA HAS FOULED IT UP

MacLean's: Do you think the public is ready to buy the idea for a balance change for a complete change in lifestyle in an oil crisis?

Schreyer: Would the general public be willing to accept, in general, without pain in the wallet, a double-digit increase in their household budget if it meant the conversion from a non-renewable source of energy to a renewable source?

Schreyer: That's the question. That's the \$100 question. That's the question.

MacLean's: What do you think?

Schreyer: Somewhat. I think hot and cold that I think at times if it is properly and fully explained they'll accept it almost as though it were a crusade. On the other

hand made doubly sure my chute was secure. And triple-checked my size. Then actual. From my launching point on the frozen mesa, I was on the way to my space walk, 4,000 feet, over the Turner Glacier in the Canadian Arctic.



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with professors of economics.

Schreyer: That's only one way to do it efficiently, and that is by the use of the existing machinery of the Reserve Council.

Moskowitz: You mean \$300 million is spent to end up with \$200 million three days later?

Schreyer: Yes. Ottawa, for whatever reason, has made acceptance of the program difficult, so it is difficult, by refusing to give it more regularity. One place suggested to them is that they have a date because the Liberals basically are trying to retain the affliction of a certain falsehood there in the country who make \$300 million a year and more and who tend to support the Liberals. That's the most plausible theory I've heard so far. I must say I am skeptical as one can be about this theory of all professionals supporting their incomes and that the government somehow doing a spot check of their voluntary reports to see whether or not they stay within the guidelines. I think it'll either be ineffective or an administrative nightmare. One of the other

Moskowitz: You are very pessimistic then about the success of the program?

Schreyer: Yes. That's the whole point. It is not as though I don't believe it is not necessary. I believe it is really necessary, but the guys just hangged it up. I can't think of a harder way to put it. They fudged their own nest in it.

Moskowitz: Your own forces have been a major of debate and quarrel for years. You seem to be at peace with yourself there again. You look happy.

Schreyer: Oh yes that's entirely true.

Moskowitz: One gets the impression you've decided to stay on in Manitoba and that you're really looking for an opportune time to announce it.

Schreyer: I'm not unhappy with the work I've done in Manitoba. And there are some things in the North and elsewhere which I would like to say around here, to help bring about things that are of a three-year four-year duration. But on the whole, I'm not unhappy. I say that I am disappointed with the reaction of the Canadian Labor Congress to the concept of regional agreements. It would have been all right to say that they wouldn't buy the contract because they're no damn accountable and then to have followed that up by agreeing a program of equitable restraints. But they haven't. That's what bothers me.

Moskowitz: They won't be foolish enough, though, to suggest that since they don't agree with you as chairman that you might resign?

Schreyer: I'm not so sure. You never sit there. Manitoba still has convention obviously. It was his. It was his last. I'll tell you.

Moskowitz: At the end of the day, he agreed with you on your need to support your inflation program. You were the dry.

Schreyer: For the day. The one who has never hidden his sense of being unimposed with labor for the role they played in Canada, as in the United States in Western Europe in bringing about meaningful re-

forms, some of which in the initial years were regarded as dangerous, radical and what have you. But I regard inflation now as being equally important. My view is to keep it relatively and before very long restrain it will be a constraint in one of our marketplace and economic systems. I just don't believe that the total general wealth of the industrial world will keep on increasing exponentially.

Moskowitz: That goes on disastrously planned to follow.

Schreyer: Yes absolutely, absolutely.

Moskowitz: Yet one can say that we've always had a certain stated attitude toward your party. Is the same that you've always been your own man. Why is it that the trade union of organized labor on one side of

A black and white portrait of a man with dark hair and a mustache, wearing a suit and tie. He is looking slightly to the left of the camera with a neutral expression.
the country has been so much more successful than the other side of the country?

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Moskowitz: Could we consider that even labor extrude an offer resolution which could change or alter power on?

Schreyer: Oh I change, eventually, but I'm afraid of the kind of political agony it will have to be before either that or something else. Let me state if it doesn't change, would also affect your election or any on party leadership.

Schreyer: It would be one of the biggest factors. In the political economy of our day and age it's a profound question. Where do we go from here? For a good sense of intuition, and I will tell you today that one of the reasons why I wouldn't get involved in the federal leadership of the party was because I knew there would be a difference of opinion, a pretty basic one, on just this kind of an issue. Not that this came out of the blue. Don't forget that three years ago I had made a public statement advocating national remuneration. I favored the remuneration worth of two of the major unions, granted from their eastern headquarters, but, hell, that wasn't argued with me about equitability, they were opposed to it in principle even in 1972.

Moskowitz: You're suggesting it would be better for you to take the next election with labor support intact or are you saying that a preoccupation of your running as leader is that you must have labor support on this issue?

Schreyer: Obviously one prefers to go into an election with one's major potential supporters. That goes without saying. I really can't make any predictions other than that I don't think labor's position is a passing phenomenon. It will be a while.

Moskowitz: Would you be satisfied if labor agreed on principles on the system that has been in effect for a long time in Scandinavia and some West European countries where among other things they settle for average dollar increments, as opposed to percentage increases?

Schreyer: Of course they operate over longer periods of time, say, five years. When they do this they do it themselves within the context of expert prior consultations, within the context of the case. They bargain as coordinated, relatively, way between the confederation of labor and the confederation of industry. That concept would be absolutely horrifying to those who are used to long-term fragmented bargaining. But two things have come out of the present turmoil here. First there is a much higher degree of public awareness about salary and wage relationships between one group and another. It will result in much less public resistance to salary comparisons. Integrity of wage is better served if there is less rather than more difference of the take-home pay of pension groups. And second, after 25 years of percentage wage settlements, something has happened to pass us on the track of dollar settlements. I welcome that because percentage wage settlements were and are vicious in their long-term economic implications.

WELL LIKELY JUST DRIFT FOR A DECADE AVOIDING THE MORE PAINFUL DECISIONS

bothering you as much?

Schreyer: As a very fundamental issue, it's the only time I've been in conflict with myself and labor frankly. I sensed that the position of labor in this matter was mostly statutory, that it could well be changed if the programs were made more equitable. It would make all the difference. But I sense that they aren't about to do that, that they'll endorse it even if it is made more equitable. They're fundamentally opposed to restraint in the marketplace and they'll continue to react against them as necessary and under-



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Letters

RUSSIA: UNDER ANY NAME, IT'S STILL A TYRANNY

If Den Moraña is not carried, he will soon be buried from the pages of Canada's newspapers to become an editorial writer for *Friends With a Future*. With a sweep of the pen in *Le Monde Diplomatique*, a *Proletarian's Progress* (February 21), Moraña manages to make or completely negate some of the most important aspects of Soviet society. For example, "It is true Khrushchev had dismantled the atomic bomb. That's a moment we mustn't forget." Why was that? "What did they say? 'We're free'?" Perhaps Solzhenitsyn is pointing at Another's point: "Only two clear-cut cases of political execution have taken place [since Brezhnev has been in power]." This sentence hangs in the coldbathes. "Clear-cut"? It may be "clear-cut" to stand a man up against a wall and shoot him, but how about other techniques employed by the Soviets, such as torture and the application of mind-numbing drugs?

The *plus de révolution*, though, surely can't be: "The relationship between the Soviet people and their leaders is like an Oriental marriage; they fall in love with each other the marriage not before." The article would be hilarious, if it were not simply odious. Under the Soviet system, division from the leader is not possible.

Moraña writes that the recent strike seems to me no higher than Brezhnev's "Is that personal, or is it not?" And how does that square with Moraña's brief statement that in the Soviet Union, "there is growing about shortages of food stuffs (particularly meat)?" In short, I think Moraña suffers from a rather large credibility gap. His sources are compromised by their absence.

JIM MACLEAN ST JOHN'S

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Right anti-Semitic, but it's wrong politics

In *A Plague On Both Their Houses* (February 9) Ignacio Hamilton says: "Former race rioter John Bowes says he has seen dozens of racial sentiments that were as much as double the case of the annual report." I should advise you that it is not rare here to see people who have never worked for the race. Due to Mr. Brown & Company General Insurance Adjuster, he has been in business some 25 years, only recently prior to the recent increase in his office of race.

As to having used damaged cars as arguments, etc., I have never seen one, let alone dozens. Obviously Hamilton interviewed a number of people in regard to that article and somehow got my name mixed up with a former employee of his. I could probably give you two pages on what, in my opinion, is wrong with racism, but that is not really the point. The race is probably just an aspect I have to think about it ever worked there.

J. BROWNSON, VANCOUVER

In *A Plague On Both Their Houses*, Mr. Hamilton fails to point the reason for the shooting losses incurred by the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (ICBC) in the "greedy" hotel lobby.

For years now, the body shop industry has been forced to accept charges set out arbitrarily by the government. But we are up to \$10 per hour now from the labor rates being charged in the financial paragraph in the presence. Certainly the high cost of repairs is a factor in the need for high premiums, but much of that cost results from the price of replacement parts. If the insurance companies terminated all disbursements of the past from in-

creasing the price for repairing damaged vehicles would be considerably lower.

RONI BALDWIN, MANAGER
AUTOMOTIVE RETAILERS ASSOCIATION
VANCOUVER

Maginot line of aircraft arms must be made

In regard to The 30% Solution, Self-Made *The Art of War*, I believe that legislation was and is necessary to stimulate the music industry in Canada, and that maybe, just maybe, we're liable to create a Canadian masterpiece.

Harry Boyle is absolutely right when he grants that "they (Canadian radio stations) should be playing more than the required minimum." Unfortunately, that won't happen unless Canadians suddenly capture the American market. Progress is selling Canadian homegrown music has been slow to see and that's better than nothing I personally survived before the era and with difficulty. I still do today. The whole key is to upgrade the quality and originality of our musicians and musicians while increasing the quantity.

JOE HENDELSON, TORONTO

The best neighbours a man could have

I support Farley Dostie's desire (January 15) to expand Canadian content designed to make us more friendly to Canadians. It makes me angry, however, speaking about another person in such detail, someone and pretty men would be diagnosed as being immature with a feeling of inferiority. The article highlights Canadian art well. I do not recall any American writing in similar vein about our Canadian colleagues, although we undoubtedly shared and split in many ways. Americans are not even doing so about the Olympic debate, which certainly deserves it. Instead of casting we should be offering when negotiations to a great neighbour as a great country. It is the Canadian content that is being highlighted down there for yet again good!

DONALD DE ROOIJSTER
VANCOUVER CINEMA INC.

On adults, young men, whatever you are

My only comment on the last paragraph of Ruth Little's *In Her Own Image* (February 9) regarding the question of 186 sterilizations is "Bravo!"

I do not see either Ruth Little or other Canadian performers who possess to make it big—after all, that's where the money and opportunity are—but if she keeps the gross lack of moral coverage on the part of Canadians is trying to keep these performers at

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house. I would like to see more journalists drive this point home to Canadians.

MATTHEW R. HARRISON, OTTAWA

Why do we Canadians have to constantly belittle ourselves in *Rich Little's* *Ho Ho Ho*? We're always trying to under-estimate our intelligence and apologize incrementally for our bad ones. Marc McDonald poses the question of having "100 statements and never, clearly one of one's own"—in other words something terribly Canadian about it?

A nation of fearless nonentities that's us, no personality, nothing distinctive. Nothing that you can point at and say, "That's Canada." How about friendly fire, solvent petroleum and oilseed? (October, 1971 aside) aren't they Canadian? Although I was sorry to read about Rich Little's lack of personality, please don't pass his deficiencies off as Canadian.

KEN MACKAY, OTTAWA

The Italian connection

I never did think... (February 9) you say that the terrible photo is of President Giovanni Leone. In fact, unfortunately for you, the photo is of Premier Aldo Moro.

GEOFFREY DOON, PINEYWOOD, ONTARIO

Searching for the soul of Kubrick

Ugo Karda has been more closely followed by Stanley Kubrick's *BARRY LYNDON* than he realizes. His review of the film (December) clearly demonstrates the streak of bland unoriginality in one's own reactions that has been Kubrick's major theme since the days of *Dr Strangelove*.

For once Tom Stoppard could afford to pause itself since its review of the film let the sun on the head. Lyndon cannot see his own face in his constant act out of ignorance and this is the reason why it is so important in the film Kubrick's search for genuine here has been to revert to the earliest traditions of theatre, allowing others and yourself to say what words should cause an emotion. By doing this he often loses himself with such acts and situations that reveals his own propensity to consider the surface of theatrical drama. It is indeed a pity that he has not paused to look at the partial re-sight of known words: "We seem to be observing all events from the wrong end of a telescope, narrative interest and orientation go for nothing." They do so since the rhythm is deliberately placed to a higher and more tragic pace.

JEREMY VAN EERK, TORONTO

I have been moved several times to write to *Maclean's* on my newfound visiting and after reading Ugo Karda's review of Kubrick's *BARRY LYNDON* I'm finally doing so. Despite the innuendo, it was much safer to read an honest review after the admiring press dished out by *Time*. I sincerely hope that *Maclean's* continues as a quality magazine for a long time.

MARGARET FOODY, MT. WILDFIRE, AUSTRALIA

How much money do you think Imperial Oil earns as profit?

If you answer
less than ten cents out of every dollar
it takes in... congratulations!

(You're one of the few who know
the facts about oil company profits.)

A recent national survey shows that many Canadians have some pretty wild ideas about the size of oil company profits.

Relatively few know that Imperial, for example, is earning less than 10 cents in profit out of each dollar of revenue.

Imperial sells a lot of crude oil and products, so it takes in a lot of revenue. So the total amount of money it earns in profits is large.

The bulk of the profits we earn is being reinvested in Canadian petroleum supply development.

Out of each dollar of Imperial's revenue in 1975:
Operating costs took 76 cents
Taxes and royalties accounted for 18 cents
Earnings 6 cents

In 1975, for example, Imperial generated \$146 million of the profits it earned in the search for and development of new petroleum resources and the provision of facilities needed to fill the growing demand for petroleum products. On top of this, the company invested another \$180 million in these activities.

Imperial has a tremendous job to do if it is to continue to lead in the development of the new petroleum supplies Canada needs.

And profits are going to play a vital role in this job.



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**Bran in every bowl! Nudes on every stamp!
It's kooks-for-president time again**

Column by Walter Stewart

The state of the wine may be ruined if one wine compasses. What then needs to be known? I will recommend re-examining the food and drug administration's position in our own environmental doctors, so they can get the four dollars it takes to pack in as healthful, or else outlaw all synthetic preservatives and dyes used to kill sick food."

The singing delegation set forth the presidential campaign platform of Ernest Upton '76. Whited is a San Pedro, California, Republican who is locked in a struggle for power with slightly better-known moderate named Gerald Ford. Ronald Reagan, George Carter, and George Wallace. Whited doesn't have a great deal of time to work with. He has started a program at once more moderate than the Brethrenocracy of a Wallace or Carter and less dangerous than the helter-skelter doings of a Reagan - but he doesn't seem to need it. He is in good company.

Any state whose 35 or older men run for President consequently the files of the Federal election commissioners in R Street in Washington are being watched by the Farmers. They and some people of 100 more than 100,000 people of the Farmers' Alliance had under a broad a-

There is Accountability by Banks of Tulsa, Oklahoma, who wants to make December 24 and February 28 national holidays because he was born on Christmas Day and died on Valentine's Day. There is a T. Wiegert of Champaign, Illinois, who notes, "It's been a long time since I have had one hand in my pocket and I have just now got it out." Sam M. Clark, a retired banker of New York City, who says he will never promote anything "This may put him in a better position." He has some other proposals, though, even if they aren't practical. He wants to get all congressmen on a straight commission basis instead of salary, so that they will be compelled to work harder.

married downsize Ottawa book? And what are we to make of William Alexander Smith's obituary in *America de Cossat*, ("Chiefs of the universe"), in which it is noted that "It would not be wrong to call revolution now and again in Brazil, Colombia," and was rewarded with the penmanship of that pronouncement in 1777? Or have about Sam Hughes, Canada's defense minister during World War I? He insisted that he deserved no credit, but when Vietnam costing lived in persuade a bourgeois aristocrat to teach the laicose bodybook, denounced the aeronaut as "an invention of the devil," and forced the Canadian army to adopt the Bissell-style Appleton-tax map with the slight disclaimer that it wasn't worth a damn in battle.

Strong winds are not common in U.S. politics. Today Roosevelt, who is credited with coining the phrase "banana fence," was a health nut, and a hulky athlete in G.H.Q. He was also a bully about Canada; he claimed he behaved with "surgeons' courtesy" during the Alaskan boundary dispute and offered to seek an "arbitration" if Canada would accept his terms. In the same spirit, he said, he would not sue Canada if she were to break her word, but if she did, he would sue her. He was also a bully about the north country where our two countries border; he said he would take Canada if she invaded him. He was shown a map of the settlement, and he said:

"William Jennings Bryan, a sensible orator and friend to me for Presidents three times, and nearly made it once, in 1896 when he campaigned for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, to put money in the hands of the workingmen. A religious fanatic, he failed as Secretary of State, to get us into the Spanish-American War, and he was sent to Mexico City to open, on the grounds that only a Church should be sent among the heathen. Uttermost didn't count. In his last presidential try in 1892 his platform contained disquisitions on the workings of the Theory of evolution. Woodrow Wilson won in 1912, and in 1919 suffered a breakdown from which he never fully recovered. Then there

The obvious moral is that political duffness and certifiable insanity are hard to tell apart. If he has who is without teacher can the first strangled? If we start applying sanity tests to political entities, we may be on the way to discrediting Congress and the House of Commons, and even overthrowing every colony back east of the Fraser and north of the Rio Grande.

For myself, I'll cast no votes during the 1976 presidential race for anyone who energy to pull for Ernest Wherford, the son of junk food, if I can get him to adapt the campaign slogan, "A man new face for America."

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Ruth Reinhard

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Preview

PLAN A STAY-AT-HOME APRIL, NOT THAT YOU'LL HAVE MUCH CHOICE

The country faces a painful shutdown of two thirds of its transportation network next month as contract negotiations with the railway union and the air malls, controllers come down to the crunch. If they strike, however, it will be for very different reasons. The Association Railway Union, representing 95,000 workers, is at odds over pay more money from the \$1 billion cost passes, which say a 9.2% pay increase is all they can offer under the wage-price guidelines. Mr. Justice Ernest Holt has been called in again to conciliate. The controllers will break off March 6 and will want to return to Sudbrook to wait for his report. The union has hoped that Holt will recommend something in excess of the company's offer, but then the company might raise it alone. The government is

cautiously optimistic that a settlement will be reached "sooner rather than later." In contrast to the rail unions, the air traffic controllers are mapped to a pay settlement — within the wage-price guidelines — that they are in a fighting mood over the government's plans to expand the use of French in air traffic communications.

The controllers say that it is dangerous for them to speak French, even within their own organization, so French-speaking pilots become English-speaking pilots because English-speaking pilots in the vicinity will not understand what is being said. If the controllers push ahead with plans for a strike on the issue they may end up splitting their own union along the Quebec border. Talk of a breakaway union has already begun among Quebec controllers.

All the unkindest cutties

For the finance political calculation the decision will prove a blessed relief: the federal government is expected to cut back election campaigning time to 47 days from the traditional 60. At least that's the recommendation of Jean-Marie Hébert, chief electoral officer. He thinks he can cut 13 days from the time required to prepare for an election by streamlining the massive read-

out of incarceration lists to urban offenders. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections is expected to agree to the change. As chairman Rod Blum points out: "As a first grant, you know, ploughing up and down those shopping centres for two weeks."

They all taste alike anyway

Toronto now has two brewpubs vying for a major league baseball expansion team: Carling Okanagan is banking Lethbridge on a deal now that Lethbridge has lost the San Francisco Giants. Carling, however, doesn't plan on claiming ownership of the team; it will merely manage it. Heinz on the other hand is right out of the dollars, as a Toronto brewpub in exchange for exclusive long-term rights to the game. No credit lists of independent "Terry Pitt," Carling's vice-president, claims the company is interested in buying a team but admits "If Toronto gets a team we'd certainly be interested in having the television sponsorship."

Take two Aspirin and charge it

It won't be the banks bad in stand for their Charges and Master Charge cards but Manitoba doctors have found a treat anyway. By opting the province's 1,300 pharmacists will have the option of letting their patients pay through bank credit cards. While just a fraction of that number are likely to take advantage of the scheme (by May 1 only 302 will not belong to Manitoba's medicare plan) the College of Pharmacists and Surgeons has approved use of the cards. It seems that the doctors are self-



Terry Pitt trying to keep Canada on the rate



facing cash flow problems. It costs twice as much to be reimbursed under the government plan and in the meantime expenses keep going up. Charge cards, however, are almost instant cash.

The many who would be Turner
The scene of would-be candidates to St. John's Turner's hill warn House of Commons seat (he resigned last month) is beginning to resemble the setting of the Winter Palace. Sharon Gray lawyer-wife of ex-cabinet minister Herb Gray wants the nomination as do Dorothy Lalonde, an aide to Public Works Minister Bill Blair, Tom McDougall, a former Ottawa



Goodwill candidates Melodeon, Gray, McDougall in there Turner used to lead

controller, and Irene Trudeau's son, Bill Blair, president of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. The Tories are thinking of making the challenge with perhaps Maureen Moher, national party president or Ben Lawrence, a former parliamentary assistant minister.

The by-elections will likely be set for October. The most likely Newfoundlanders to St. John's West will be former Tory Walter Carter. There are three in speculation as to who will take the nomination. On the Tory side, John Goodale, Frank Moore, top lieutenant says he might be interested and Leo Barry, a former provincial cabinet minister who left his seat in the September election, says he has been approached to run. Provincial MP president Andy Wilcox is a possible candidate and so are two Liberal leaders: Robert Isaacs, the former Peter Anthony manager who served with 437 years of experience; Crosbie Instabrook, and former MP Andy Chinwood. Chinwood has a better chance this year for running. As vice-president of government relations for John Newland's Newfoundland Refining Co., he may find himself out of a job unless the company can stave off bankruptcy.

Canada

THE SHORT PENAENCE OF BUD DRURY

Given the unusual concern about inflation on Wall Street, it was darkly appropriate this month that a bitter dispute between the federal government and a judge over payment of a lawyer's legal bill led to a parliamentary crisis with its own heavy price tag: the prolonged resignation of 13-year cabinet veteran Bud Drury, its surprise refusal by the Prime Minister and a churning look at ministerial approaches to judges that forced Trudeau to ban similar direct contact in future by his colleagues. Drury's refusal to accept Drury's resignations removed the question from issue, since even Trudeau admitted that although there had been no illegality Drury had acted unprofessionally. Drury's case has been under review by Trudeau: "I do not understand what he did." The opposition benches reacted with fury, calling for an immediate review of their appeal for a public inquiry.

At issue in effect was Trudeau's suggestion that ministers could be compensated for illegal behavior but not for acting improperly. Referring to Drury's resignation offer, Conservative leader Joe Clark disclosed: "The Prime Minister has just indicated his standards are not as high [as Drury's].¹" Senatorial Ed Broadbent added that there was a double standard being applied: "One law for the rich and powerful and another law for the rest so rich and not so powerful. We believe the principle of equal treatment is essential to ministers and we will let a responsible government stand that principle."

The political row was over last December when Conservative Affairs Minister André Ouellet faced Quebec Superior Court Judge Kenneth Mackay's complaint of three sugar串通罪 (price-fixing) charges. Drury was rating in Quebec, Quebec, on December 19 when 46-year-old Montreal lawyer Richard Holden called him to ask what he planned to do about reports that Ouellet had issued the sugar judgment "a couple of days" and questioned the sanity of the judge. Mackay told Holden he would sue him, partly, that he would bring contempt proceedings against Ouellet and that Holden would act as prosecutor.

In Ottawa, after Ouellet was convicted of串通罪 (the government appealed the judge's decision), the attorney general's office refused to cover lawyer Holden's \$21,000 fee. \$16,000 for 200 hours work and another \$5,000 for research. The justice department, apart from viewing the fee as excessive, held that the Quebec attorney general, not Mackay,



Drury (left) 'forgot' about the sovereignty of the judiciary; it seems, but Holden (right) resented him and the whole nation



should have appointed the prosecutor (he is the appeal case, in fact Holden had been replaced by the Quebec attorney general). Mackay wrote to Justice Minister Jean-Louis Bégin in February urging payment of Holden's fee. When Holden made a payment to Ottawa for the money, he was told publicly to get the sugar companies to pay his bill. Unhappily Holden, a long-time Tory, had to go to make trouble for the federal government if he

didn't want to. Troubled there was a spring after Holden's letter to the *Toronto Globe* and *Mail* copies of Mackay's exchange with Holden on the fee. Mackay had turned copies of the correspondence over to Holden. Holden says the judge did not intend him to release the letter to the press, but Mackay did remark, "I don't care what you do with it." Drury, Holden adds, "I know well enough what he means—he means, 'Let's give them a break.'"

When copies of the letters were published the dispute over the fee got lost in the controversy over Mackay's assertion that these cabinet members had made "unwarranted attempts to interfere with the judicial process." That snatched off a parliamentary issue, galvanized the opposition and caused the dispute to be referred back to Superior Court Chief Justice Jules Deschênes for a report. At issue were two questions. Did the three ministers seek to influence the outcome of court decisions and

if so, why did Mackay suggest they did?

Deschênes asked his three judges to write their accounts of the contacts with the ministers and included these in a 12-page letter delivered to Ottawa by courier March 11—the day before Trudeau talked it in the House. The judge left the resolution to the politicians, warning was not his job "to set myself up as a self-styled investigator or behalf of the House of Commons." He has been asked to consider the matter. Trudeau says he doesn't want to accept the report only when he begins writing his speech the end day (March 12) but he obviously imagined that the government, with a right to study the Deschênes report, had undertaken an action against the public inquiry and planned all along to reject Drury's resignation. Trudeau's refusal to let Drury go and broadsheet was "absolutely cover-up" for Drury, who is unable to attack for refusing to say whether or not he asked Drury to intervene with Mackay.

Government and judicial hopes to the contrary the case is clearly not closed while the two branches of government

made a concerted effort to reaffirm the mythology of their separate independence, the issue of propriety will continue to be debated. The end result could be an entirely new relationship between the politicians and the judges they appoint, as will Judge Mackay, who has been the most sympathetic ally with a host of less honourable offers. Never again will a member of the executive branch of the government communicate with a judge about a case which he is trying.

RONALD LEWIS

QUEBEC Give 'Em Hell Pierre

In some painful backrooms in Quebec, the usual expression "damnatio à claque" seems as a catchphrase for a frantic government as a catchphrase for a frantic government. It's the best characterization of the remarkable 10-month speech Pasteur Trudeau unloaded on Liberal parliamentarians Quebec City earlier this month. In the mists of a parliamentary crisis leading to Public Works



Minister Bud Deasy's offer to resign (which the Prime Minister declined) and with his anti-inflation program still in a state of flux after five months, Trudeau managed to steer Quebec back to his previous constitutional reforms and the policies state of French-English relations.

If creating a division in Quebec City was not his plan, it certainly looked that way. Despite a government becoming increasingly tangled in its own web, Trudeau managed to stave off a Quebec referendum in his plan to bring the French North America Act, which renamed the country from Westminster where only the British parliament can change it. Although the sensible document has been on few people's minds since the last major federal election in 1974 to achieve federal-provincial agreements on constitutional issues, Trudeau claimed that a national referendum or election might be "a waste of time" if most of the people to slogan "no more of our cash". To opposition leader Joe Clark that sounded more like a "fishing expedi-

tion's participation and repeated Beauvois' pitch for a federal bailout of the \$300-million Olympic deficit. Beauvois waved a motion he'd taken showing support throughout Canada for more direct aid.) Later in his evening speech to Quebec legislators, Trudeau figuratively took off his glosses and literally knocked the air out of the neck of his more-eloquent sharp. Practicing his pitch with Pringle and Higgins, Trudeau invited Beauvois' speech. Of particular concern to Quebec were ways to insure that a Canadian Constitution would protect the provinces' desire for a strong say in areas such as immigration, language and immigration policies. To break the impasse, Trudeau was advised to go to Quebec and make his pitch for a partition of the Constitution with its amending formula—with strict changes to be worked out with the provinces later. That point got lost, however, when Trudeau suggested to Quebec he might not understand if Quebec didn't get along with his side. Back in Ottawa, Trudeau sought to mediate the impasse that he had decided to act on his own. Ottawa would seek agreement from the provinces and only if that failed might parliament be asked to pass a resolution that would settle the process.

ROBERT LEROY SPALDING/NATIONALITY

MONTRÉAL

A day of reckoning is at hand

At long last, in 1973, Dr. Yves Goldblatt, Quebec's Minister for Municipal Affairs, was speaking out strongly against the excesses of Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau in preparing for the 1976 Olympics. But last year, when an opposition MP sought to have him recalled over a financial irregularity, former Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa—Quebec is not a province, come to us!—had said he would "not negotiate with such an anti-social, anti-social creature." Quebec is not a province, come to us! The premier also said he had accepted his previous counterparts and hoped to ensure a united front against any attempt by Trudeau to partition the Constitution.

Surprisingly, statements followed

from both premiers in New Brunswick's Richard Hatfield and Alter Blakley of Saskatchewan.

Despite an air of spontaneity, Trudeau arrived in Quebec well equipped with aims and briefings on the Constitution. He has a long-term goal of Trudeau's to bring the Constitution to Canada (eight years of personal effort; 30 years in all, by governments). As Trudeau put it in Quebec City: "It's a Canadian Constitution, not a Quebec one." In Ottawa, Trudeau reviewed the discussions on the proposed constitutional amendment in the 1974 Thorstein-Schmidt debate, while dropping the subject when Quebec rejected the 1974 Victoria Charter. He returned to the subject last April at a private dinner with federal and provincial ministers and followed up with letters suggesting a less wide-ranging review than happened at the Victoria conference, particularly a formula for amending the Constitution. The responses were generally favorable and in November a docu-

mentary proposal was finally put together.

Because Quebec had ended hopes of agreement at Victoria, Ottawa first sought a sensitive assent from Quebec City that could, in turn, be bicycled around to the other capitals. After lengthy meetings and telephone calls between, Ottawa perceived the talks were stalled by Quebec's desire for guarantees on cultural affairs. Of particular concern to Quebec were ways to insure that a Canadian Constitution would protect the provinces' desire for a strong say in areas such as immigration, language and immigration policies. To break the impasse, Trudeau was advised to go to Quebec and make his pitch for a partition of the Constitution with its amending formula—with strict changes to be worked out with the provinces later. That point got lost, however, when Trudeau suggested to Quebec he might not understand if Quebec didn't get along with his side. Back in Ottawa,

Trudeau sought to mediate the impasse that he had decided to act on his own. Ottawa would seek agreement from the provinces and only if that failed might parliament be asked to pass a resolution that would settle the process.

ROBERT LEROY SPALDING/NATIONALITY



Marcel Dion of the Olympic Installation Board is also just after a section of the main stadium support beam broke away and dropped four workers to their deaths.

held after the games are over. "We do not fail it in the offensive interests of all of Canada, nor do they want Canada's games over our dry bones," she added before the game. "But after the fact, my position is firmly the Olympiade can't be." Montreal's Mayor, Councillor Pierre Bourque, also costant of the games to Drapeau on November 14: "He did it once, three and four times more than originally anticipated." The games are expected to cost a deficit of \$300 million. Obviously, whatever money may be spent is not includable. For other things we need." Goldblatt said that if there is any evidence of unusual impropriety, "it has to be dealt with now, before the games. We are not going to wait." But he said, "A broader evaluation" of what went wrong should be

launched. In an interview with the *Montreal Gazette*, Goldblatt said, "I think it's not bad. It's not bad." And others were sharing the plaudits. "It's not bad," said the board, which controls building of all installations in the east-end Olympic park ("Except," wrote Goldblatt, "for the Olympic Village. Thank you very much.") The manager said that while he

Did you hear the one about the shaggy dog?

Montrealians were initially shocked last November when Coco, Sorenson's dog, jumped or was pushed from the fourth floor of a University of Education building. A public fund set up to pay Coco's medical care eventually totaled \$1,000. Coco, an 11-month-old springer spaniel, suffered spinal cord damage, leaving her with no use of her hind legs and dependent on round-the-clock nursing care. She is now said to have gained an impressively designed doggy walker. What makes Coco's ordeal even more tragic is that a dog dying in the snow is not a unique accident. Coco has been the victim of many other dogs, volunteers, physiotherapists, the news and, above all, time. She still goes to walk every day, just who she should have the hammed day and Coco almost became a fixture in a canine comedy battle. While that dogger has passed Coco's future is far from secured. With her trust fund now in the red, she will look to owner and her kennel bards are going up at the rate of five dollars a day.

It was Coco's will to live that prompted Dr. Ray Sorenson to save her life after she was brought to his April 1st by 66-year-old Dale McCullas, who said he had seen someone drop the dog off the parkade. Dr. Sorenson told Coco's owner, Carolyn Sorenson, that treatment would be expensive. She decided she wouldn't afford the medical bills so a larger vet hospital in another city would give Coco to the McCullas boy provided he paid the bills and worked with Dr. Sorenson to get the dog walking again. McCullas' dog lovers began sending in money for the medical care and 14 of the McCullas' regular clients banded together to provide 24-hour care for Coco. Following the volunteer

team of a dozen volunteers, the McCullas' son, Captain Sorenson, served the McCullases with an order revoking their ownership of the dog and the McCullases decided not to contest. Meanwhile Coco is oblivious to the controversy around her, she's too busy running around the clinic on her new wheels. SUE ANN EWALD



look over at least one of their members, a respected Montreal contractor, "said it couldn't be done" and others were stamping the floor in anger. The board was convinced the complex could be ready for the games' opening July 17.

Goldblatt also said: "The board's first act was to send for the French engineers who had been trouble- shooters on architect Roger Trillat's other problems-plagued stadium project, the Parc des Princes in Paris, France.

The stadium may have an average operating deficit of as much as \$100,000 a day when the games are over. "It would be difficult to imagine that we could fill the stadium with enough people in enough occasions to really meet the cost," though he and "there will be more hope of making money" if the 30-story tower and



was for election issues." (Constitutional "paradoxes"—a now-word used to describe the reality of bringing home something that was never home, is not the only bit of forward-thinking these days. The same high-level team of economic advisers that created the Anti-Inflation Board is now trying to push out Trudeau's vision of the "new society" under Privy Council overseer Michael Pfeifer; at least, that group is looking for ways to get out of wage and price controls before the next election is expected in 1977. See "The new society: For springtime home delivery" below.)

Finally, Trudeau's concession to leave in Quebec, pressure Robert Bourassa, the Quebec's border-style approach to the Legislative Buildings was won, a wise red Canadiana feature from a local feminist here. Despite Chateaubriand and vintage Chateaubriand, the Liberals left Trudeau with a structure. We failed to get Beauvois' agreement to move ahead on legislation threatened to try without Que-

weather-proof collapsible roof are even built.

• There will be the full complement of 70,000 seats in the stadium and the facilities for athletes will meet than adequate over 11 bits are contained in training.

Another highly placed source in the games project said that is evidence that a great deal of progress was made when the security and infrastructure there was wholesale pilferage of materials going on. "The trucks leaving the site were loaded as well as the trucks going in."

Meanwhile Olympic workers would like an inquiry into safety on the construction sites. Nine workers have died on the job and one union spokesman said unless more care is taken and "they hang as they have one eye on their work and another on the clock," more will die. With less than 90 working days until the games' opening some are working 60 and 70 hours a week. The contract for one workers is up at the end of April. Goldblum says there is no guarantee "they won't walk off the job"; no details have been made. "All I can say is two things. The Minister of Labour is giving his particular attention to this problem and we have tried to build good human relations on the jobsite. The men obviously care."

CRAIG ALLEN



Crows and Lukan a man's past, however distinguished, can return to haunt him

December. But the cii Boardman took the issue to the Supreme Court which overruled the Federal Court decision and ruled against Crows in a landmark verdict (4-3 decision) on March 11.

The day after the verdict was announced the ciu met privately for about an hour in its office in downtown Victoria to discuss a new plan to replace Crows and carry on what he has left off in early February. The Boardman, who was instrumental in getting the Supreme Court ruling that the ciu foundation and it would take the case to court again if it did not agree to start fresh with a new panel. That would mean

issuing 36 days of testimony, a laborious task and a delay that would also hurt investors, which is hoping for a quick decision from the ciu. It fears the United States, which is considering natural gas deliveries from Alaska through a Mackenzie Valley pipeline, might put imports on and opt for a proposal from Exxon's competitor, El Paso Natural Gas Co. of Texas, which is planning to avoid sending Alaskan gas across Canadian soil by bypassing it and shipping it to the United States by rail. The ciu faced with a desire to avoid unnecessary delays on the one hand and possible court action on the other.

The Doukhobor women who just won't quit

"These are the women who pulled the ploughs when there were no men," says Nicholas Plonkow, a Vancouver Doukhobor. "All that work and they have nothing." Their opposition are eight members of the Sons of Freedom Doukhobors who have been on a hunger strike at British Columbia's Gidgell School in Warfield, Nootka, since April 1. They are demanding the school be sold and moved to another location. Some have been on a fast since 1980 pounds since they began their fast and last November they had to be transferred to Vancouver General Hospital for two months of forced feeding. When they were returned to Gidgell they immediately resumed their hunger strike.

The women are saying not what should be the last chapter in a struggle that began in the 1930s when they lost their land because of Depression debts. Most of the Doukhobors bought their land back from the government. Some of the self-styled patriotic, extreme group fighting the pipeline proposal involved the Committee for Justice and Liberty (CJL) foundation, a Toronto-based religious organization, and that raised at least the apprehension of bias on Crows' part. Crows disagreed and the matter was referred to the Federal Court of Appeal, which ruled in favor of Crows last

and has nothing more than the backyard barbecue. But there remains a core of about 30 resistant Sons of Freedom—most of whom women who saw their children placed in institutions because they would not enrol them in governmental schools, and their relatives and friends commanded long prison terms for arson and malady.

British Columbia Attorney-General Grace Gordon wants the women sent to jail and the hunger strike broken. She will discuss the possibility of a writ of habeas corpus all in aid of an already reluctantly issued law that offers \$10,000 and \$3,000 as high standards of financing for guides seven to 12.

Gidgell is actually the kind of school

that appears radically but early the month away of the HI and blizzards students and their teachers were briefly creating posters and organizing a radio and television campaign against the planned removal of Gidgell with an even more establishment school—Kings College for Boys. Founded by the Anglicans in 1783 and the oldest private school in Canada, "It's a charming plot by a bunch of morally-minded men to make in over and steal our assets," said a teacher who is heading a hastily formed "Save Our School" committee. The committee believes that the larger Kings College School (1210 students) wants to search Gidgell's property and sell it later to solve its own financial problems. Both school boards made up of active members of Nova Scotia's establishment, deny the charges. "There's been no mention of selling anything," the Right Reverend George P. Arnold, Bishop of Nova Scotia and a board member, says.

HEATHER PERRIN

scheduled another meeting to consider the situation.

The Crown-Union will pursue and other regulatory agencies are aware that potential conflicts of interest cannot be ignored in structuring the matter. Crows is just one of six men who have backgrounds in the industry they are supposed to be regulating. The government argued before the Supreme Court that the expertise of people with backgrounds in an industry is needed in these posts. Through its lawyer, George Arnal, the government also argued that prior standards of hire should apply to a regulator as they do to a court. This argument was dismissed with skepticism by Chief Justice Brian Lukan whose written judgment will be handed down later.

John Orlitzki, spokesman for the 1,000-member ciu Foundation said after the Crown verdict that his group is already looking elsewhere for similar cases to take on. A small known group originally set up by members of the Christian Reformed Church the ciu Foundation spent about \$10,000 taking the Crown case to the Supreme Court. Orlitzki says he is not surprised Crown's personal integrity and takes no satisfaction from his disqualification. "But the distinction between special interests and public interests must be maintained."

DAVID KURTZ



The Natives Of Ediphill had little no fury like a proper young lady asserted

The boards claim the agency is necessary to save the schools from financial ruin and is part of a community trend to make private schools educational. If the merger goes ahead as planned the girls will have their own sleeping quarters on the boys' campus. "Treatment is going to be a seismic change for all concerned," says Arnold. "When you consider the history of the two schools it would be nice to think they could go on and live. But we have to decide who has a right to be the head or the heart that prevails in teaching a decision."

DANIEL ROTHSTEIN

Alberta

The cruelest wind of all

While Alberta's crop failures have been frighteningly looking in recent months, in spring ice temperatures stay early in the new year, the province's farmers have

been facing the vertiginous winds driven by memories of the Prairie dust bowls of the 1930s. Farmers risk to their fields in early October on bulldozers and graders and heavy cultivators in a desperate battle to prevent these prairie topsoil blowing into neighboring Saskatchewan. For many, it was too late. Some farmers have lost as much as four inches of rich topsoil—nutrient-rich earth that will take generations to replace and it is expected to have a dramatic effect on production.

The problem is caused by a combination of factors. Southern Alberta got a normal snowfall this winter but the warm Chinook winds caused by air mass exchange and gravity waves blowing over the Rocky Mountains have turned the earth bare again, leaving the soil vulnerable to an un-



Their dustbowl: with history repeat?

usually windy winter. An average winter might bring 25 Chinooks, this year, the winds howled 90 out of 35 days through February and into early March. Agriculture Canada officials won't yet estimate the damage, but they've been predicting farmers to fight back. Even with no one saying anything, Wayne Lindwall of the Agriculture Canada research station in Lethbridge predicts that very serious erosion is a certainty of localized soil loss, harder to farm "surprisingly reproductive" for several years.

Lindwall has little sympathy for the farmers. During the December, he and his staffers learned the obvious necessity of not cropping and trash covering. His suggestion for efficient windbreaks can be reduced by forming fields closer into a cross-shape and by leaving a residue of grain stubble and straw from last year's crop. "But our younger farmers weren't around. They don't know their fathers," he says. And the older farmers have grown cynical. They've been watching so intensely they've been tilling too much and buying the trash cover and they've widened their fields because they're easier to work with the big machinery." Not only was windbreaks adopted after much debate; when the winds came, "too many farmers set back and waited for the weather to change." Lindwall reflected that many finally started covering their fields with mulches, but there is no way to replace the thousands of tons of soil already gone. And the winds have not only washed away the nutrients in the soil to the wind-downdrift, but have taken only soil. And Alberta soil will face the two weather extremes (April and May).

Kris Alder, who farms 4,800 acres at Champion, southeast of Calgary, has been using a cultivator to ridge his fields and hopes he has erosion under control. "But we don't know what's ahead. If we have a lot of wind this spring... well, the crop could blow right out!" SUZANNE ZWANEN

GTTMHR

What's to do today, Jean-Luc?

A flood of confusion围绕ed to hover over the government's action to expand the auto parts industry when it was announced by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau in his Thanksgiving address. Changes in the program were being made almost daily as the government struggled to meet the criticisms of a dynamic—dust-free—market. In the first few weeks of March alone the following moves were announced:

- Extension of compulsory wage-price controls to cover 41,000 companies—with about 500,000 employees—in the aerospace, trucking, grain-handling, logging, and shipping industries. Originally, the program was meant to cover just about 6,500 firms with 550 or more employees.
- Modifications of the appeal procedure to enable companies or unions to appeal its ruling without first deferring it. When Irving Pulp and Paper Ltd. of Saint John,

Lips that touch nicotine can call another cab

Ed Krouskoff is a 45-year-old long-haul truck driver who has spent the past nine months fighting for Winnipeg taxi industry because he's told the smokers' cigarette smoke. Passengers who dare to light up in his cab are asked to close the cigarette or get out. He now charges people in cars in a city visit that could have wide-ranging implications.

Krouskoff is an advocate of (Group Against Smoking Pollution) who believes that smoking is a major threat to public health. A Winnipeg taxi driver prefers drivers from smoking while carrying passengers but has no choice because of his job. Krouskoff's fight is with Unicity Ltd., which is hard to imagine in his association with the company as it is. Unicity is a public company with a board of directors and shareholders, including director Krouskoff. As a shareholder he has decided to assert a No Smoking policy in his cab. And because he is a shareholder. Unicity

can't fire him although they have cut off his dispatch service. The company argues that business would be lost if drivers refused to carry smokers. Krouskoff scoffs at the suggestion and says even the heaviest smokers applaud his action. "Smokers have commended me on my policy. They can't stop on their own, so they welcome someone like me who reminds them because they know it is helping them."

In his suit, Krouskoff is asking for compensation and the right to dismiss smokers in his cab. He also was the ruling would apply to any cabber in Winnipeg. Lawyers assumed to block the suit by taking the case to appear on an arbitrator in the dispute. The main his supreme denial. Krouskoff, immediately started to fight on. He has enjoyed the legal maneuvering so much that he's thinking of returning to his law practice once the battle is over. Smoking is not allowed in court rooms either.

RONALD WOLINSKI



Krouskoff with him you get a choice, you put your head out or get your butt out

New Brunswick gave its employees a 20.5% pay hike after the salary adjustment was given 14% the company was forced \$125,000 by the government.

- Refusal of the auto-parts legislation by the Supreme Court to rule in its constitutionality, an opinion Trudeau rejected last fall. The move was prompted by a legal challenge from the teachers in Ontario's Renfrew County, over the province's agreement with the federal government to opt into the controls program.
- Numerous changes to the rules governing controls of prices, profit and profita-

tion from. The changes are intended to clarify the program has written-in bureaucratic language often end up making it more confusing.

An chairman Jean-Luc Péladeau acknowledges the "inefficiencies" of the program but despite all the problems, seems to be working. Statistics Canada reported March 11 that the projected annual inflation rate dropped to 6.5% in February. If that rate is maintained over the whole year will be the best record for Canada since 1971, when the inflation rate was just 2.9%.

BRIAN LEIGHTON



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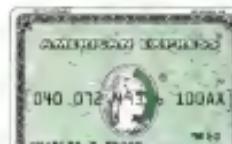
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The Sky Shops man

AS THE PORCUPINES OF PICTOU COUNTY AND THE LIBERALS OF OTTAWA KNOW, THE WRATH OF ELMER MacKAY CAN BE A TERRIBLE THING INDEED.

By Michael Enright

Port Moresby is at a end of land on the Atlantic side of Nova Scotia on the eastern coast from Halifax about 75 miles. It is a fishing village of 300 people who earn their living according to the catch and the season. When the earth is good and the season gentle life is prosperous. When they're not, the women work in the fish plant and the men collect unemployment insurance. If the unemployment cheques get lost in the mail or swallowed up by the bureaucrats in Ottawa or Halifax, there's little money. Elmer MacLean, the Conservative Member

of Parliament for Central Nova had tried to do it before this Saturday morning to talk to some fishermen about their unemployment problems. MacKay likes the eastern shore of Nova Scotia because it is old because it doesn't change much and because the people are as different from each other as stones on a beach. Seven men most in the early fifties, all white, he has in the community hall. They sit at an old table in a long table, waiting, there are One by one they pull a chair up beside MacKay as if he were a judge in a court, or call him a man of words and describe themselves. One of them says: "Damned if everybody's a mother these days isn't it, I tell you." MacKay can do no more than promise to look into things but it leaves out of his hearing a fisheries with a deeply lined face like an owl and who says: "You know nobody'd give up their weekends and drive all the way down here to talk to us."

Then when business is slow, the fibres tell about her problems with as grey stalks. The stalks eat the fish caught as bait, destroying whole catches. In the spring, they consume antlions, grasshoppers, woods and buckwheat in great open fields and more fish. One man knows about a grey stalk that attacked a small boy. He says it will slay about every grey stalk he can ecology or no ecology. Another problem is lobworm. The deep-sea men are not supposed to bring up lobworms because they are said to be dangerous. One man says, "You know, I never had a Class A license, me and I

The member for Central North: a knock for being noisy without being party.

walk down in the fish plant for \$4,000 a year. Now I run 80 traps or so and I make just enough on the lobsters to pay for my property taxes, not any more than that. So they called it moonlighting, or Ottawa, they called it moonlighting, and if they didn't keep going up, an Ottawa. A Newfie thinks that's the way it is. And I think it's the best lot of money from moonlighting, it's just for the property taxes," Mackay thinks his head, says something about his career as an Ottawa, and advises the man to run for his Class A fishing license. Later, in the car, a Chrysler New Yorker of robust vintage with a bushy tail right close, Mackay says, "I keep getting along in Ottawa that's not a matter of lobsters, for Christ's sake, it's a matter of people."

To get in to see me in my Confederation Building office on Wellington Street in Ottawa, you give your name and address to the guard at the lobby. The guard then phones me to see if I am right there. On Monday early last week, a man named Honeywell and he wanted to see Elmer Mackay. Though he is had for names Mackay was fairly certain he had never met Honeywell, but if you've seen one you don't care much anyone who might be a constituent. Honeywell turned out to be a nondescript man who appeared very anxious about seeing Mackay. He wouldn't say down what he wanted to see him about. When he did say it was a piece of paper from his pocket, put it in Mackay's office table, breath and leave. The paper and Mackay was being read for \$250,000 by the owners of Sky Shop Express Ltd. of Montreal. They objected to some things he had said about the prices in Sky Shop day-care stores at Montreal's Dorval and Trudeau airports. Honeywell was a process server. Mackay, nevertheless, was saying to himself,

Elmer MacKay did not become a stumbling point in the creation of the Liberal Party by talking about Islamism in Port Burwell or He did it by talking about Sky Shops in the House of Commons. He had a constituency in the House for some

ng things that the government did not want us to know. In early 1975, he revealed that Air Canada had paid a \$10,000-million fee to a Montreal travel agency, led to it by James MacKay, to book all flights from the U.S. to Canada. This was not the whole story, however, because it cost eight times as much to fly with the foreign travel agency. MacKay said that the reason for this was that MacKay told the Senate Committee on National Security that Sky Shops had been given a federal lease, worth up to get an extension of that lease. At the same time, Senator Louis de Gagné, a Liberal Senator from Quebec, paid \$100,000 in Sky Shops stock earlier in 1974. In 1975, the federal government approved an extension of the Sky Shop lease until November 1980. All the documents of Senator Louis de Gagné's purchase were sold to P. Lawson Travel in 1976. Senator George sold for one dollar a share when others were being paid \$31 a share. Senator George had made a profit of \$30,000 in less than six months. Day after day the cynics would say "Four days after MacKay named his Sky Shops agency, Minister raised the Senate Committee office of Senator George, his Montreal travel agent, and appointed him to a committee without any documents they took probably everything," the cynics would add. It was determined that the first new policy ever ratified a partisan senator.

Shops. Mackay cut off Blundell and put him on the front page. He had been popular with reporters as going "straight" Mackay, but now he was big news. For one thing the Liberals in Ontario or anywhere to refute any of Mackay's facts. It was clear that Mackay knew the answers when he got up on his platform. For another there was always a possibility that he had made investigations along on various subjects and departments and known what he would do next. Mackay was not another Eric Norden, Yukon Tory of the mid-Sixties who berated the Pearson government in *Leaves*, *Rough Justice*, *Sixties*, because

John Diefenbaker's former Sen. Bill Neville, head of the Times' research office ("Elmer presents himself as the small-town Manitoba boy that you couldn't look straight at"), was the woods "hockey man." Another MacKay adviser put it this way: "Elmer has got a way of being really well-liked doing nothing." There were times the Liberalists began to wonder if he had been born to work and told him so: "point or no?" When he was served with the St. Regis label and government members were either sympathetic to him or thought the whole thing a joke ("Straight to jail, Elmer," Jean Marchand told him in the hall, "Straight royal!"). And down home in Pictou County, his constituents laughed about old Elmer and the Dewart. "I guess I'll plead guilty,"

The miners were hard men who worked long hours during the week and drank long hours on a Sunday. They lived on mean rations in a rough part of town called Red Row and raised their children with a cleft behind the ear. One by one the mines closed. Some people moved out, taking their families west to Alberta. Others stayed. The population of the country was

IN OTTAWA HE'S NOW A NAME, BUT IN THE WOODS ONLY THE PORCUPINES CARE



MacKay and his friend a million miles from the House of Commons

suspect?" he would tell his hometown friends.

The country of Pictou, on the north shore of the Bay of Fundy, is populated by the descendants of immigrants from the tough Scottish Highlands of Argyllshire, who came to Canada on such ships as the Hector. People such as the Cormons, the Dubars, the MacBrowses, the MacDonells and the MacKays. They are farmers and fishermen and miners, though what fear God but took no notice from anyone. They are staunchly Presbyterian but have forsaking their religion. At one time there were 1500 Presbyterians in churches in Pictou County, although the churches seem to have won. There is not a lot of money in the area, but a man can live well with a car dealership or hardware store or a little real estate, particularly since the K-Mart and the Kentucky Fried Chicken stand has moved in. At one time it used to be a coal mining centre. Miners from Wales, England and Germany poured into New Glasgow which sits on the largest coal deposit in North America. At some points they say the coal seams run 80 feet thick.

hardly more in 1971 than it had been in 1871, but some farmers still worry that the town is getting too big, expanding too much.

About 10 miles east of New Glasgow, down through his cluster of buildings with enough porcupines to call itself a village, is Lorimer, home of Elmer MacKay. Actually MacKay was born 39 years ago in the village of Hopewell a few miles away, but Lorimer is his home, the place to which he returns to retire when he quits politics. He has already retired, in retirement, to Hopewell, but MacKay looks more like a young Great Hockeyan than he does Horatio Algy. He carries a good weight—185 pounds for his six-foot frame. He is thick through the chest, with strong biceps, barrel-chested, and has strong wrists and biceps. In his office he works out on a strong-armed, a Western Twister. His hair is expressively combed, somewhat, heavily covers the bold forehead. His face is delicate for a farm boy, except for the hockey scars over the upper lip and his eyes are a sprightly blue. Always, he has a voice that would carry in a cathedral. His

hands are like his father's, strong and muscled and he bears his marks ("one of my most distinguishing features") For a skinned live player the hands would be a disaster, but for cutting and hauling trees they are perfect. And in a very evil way, trees are what Elmer MacKay is all about. Thousands of acres and acres and acres and acres of board foot of them. Neighbors are appalled by his holdings. Some, perhaps even some Douglas, fit not exactly Norwegian taste. The family lumber business was started by his grandfather, Andrew, and carried on by his father, George. Behind the family firm are the occupied and mill where the logs are cut and shaped into lumber. Between the three of them, grand-father, father and son, the MacKays have planted more than a million trees in the hills around Lorimer. In harvesting the trees, MacKay and his father refuse to use a Tree Feller, an excessively ugly machine that rips and tears the trees and damages the growth around them. Instead they use a "smash" of horses to drag the cut trees to a log pile called a brew which is then loaded onto trucks and driven to the mill. "If my father cuts a tree," says MacKay, "it takes him a year to get the money because he hasn't got time to do it. Another feller'd have to sell green logs. In his opinion, the only MacKay trees to fall back are trees whose planing surfaces are broken when he cuts, dragging leaves in another direction, eight feet apart to grow the same season. It is something he has done since he began.

Growing up in Lorimer was a fairly uncomplicated process. MacKay went to a one-room school, helped around the farm and read a bit. His pastime was baseball, particularly the New York Yankees of the late Fifties. The smaller schools around Lorimer are all closed now, and the children are bussed to the larger regional schools. It makes MacKay angry. "It's a lot more sensible to bring a teacher to a bunch of kids than to truck a bunch of kids to a teacher." Because of his love of things that are MacKay stands in the historical Dalhousie University at all the meetings and asks why he should. He started out in engineering but spent most of his time learning politics, playing hockey and taking out women. He had no time for concern political theory. "I thought they were stupid." He couldn't concentrate, and his marks were hardly acceptable. He decided to try medicine, but wasn't much better. In ranking up chemical formulas in the lab, he thought the best way to test the success of some concoction was to taste it. He wanted to get out of science before he graduated to itself, but he still had no idea of what he wanted to be when he grew up. He presented himself to Harry Emerson Read, the renowned and feared dean of Dalhousie Law School. Read was an international authority on legislation law and was respected by his students. MacKay explained his delinquent behavior at school and wondered if he should become a lawyer. He went to law school, worked hard enough to graduate in

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HE SMILES TOO
MUCH TO BE A
HATCHET
MAN, BUT HE
HATES TO LOSE

the top third of his class, and attended with the Halifax law firm of Rutherford, McKeown, Cragg and Dowling. A man who attended in the same office remembers MacKay so intrepid, shy, even meek—"Try to picture a good-looking young man in a grey knit sweater, brown slacks and dressshoes, not book! He was compact, got Sullivan, and applied himself to books." After arriving MacKay went our west for a while to work for a wealthy businessman as his lawyer-advisor. Then he moved back to Nova Scotia and was soon again a company attorney for a short time before setting up his own legal practice in New Glasgow.

The practice of law in a small town can be lucrative. MacKay made enough money to live well and indulge his passion for fast cars. He could afford to add to a growing acreage of forest. Some of his cases were spectacular, there or near murder, but most were routine. One day a Nova Scotia couple approached him for help if he could pry some money loose from the provincial government to care for their little girl who had been born deformed at the result of thalidomide. MacKay was especially interested that the company that developed the drug appeared to have falsified its research reports when the scandal broke. He thought the couple had a good claim for damages. He persuaded them to



MacKay and his henchmen like politics, they come with the territory

launch a action against the drug's Canadian distributor. There was a healthy settlement, enough for the parents to care for the child without suffering financially. Meanwhile the lawyer asking for the drug company's name MacKay's lawyer in the Sky Steps into action. MacKay seemed to take boyish delight

in deflating driven charged with spending by the actor. He has great respect for the biker as a natural police force but no love for the lowly constables they send into Nova Scotia to chase spuders, beat bootleggers and generally harass the locals. Once a man labelled as an amateur trampstomach MacKay learned he was more than he had been driving as fast as the Massimo reported. MacKay persuaded the minister to have his local member to come. He put his demands in the public seats and the brother at the defense table heard him. The Massimo didn't think the road MacKay asked for would be the best for his budget spending. He couldn't pick out the buster sitting at the defense table MacKay asked his client to stand up in the public section. The judge threw out the charge and the Massimo was Torners Now when he arrived to the ruling each weekend. He is constantly looking in the newspaper mirror for the familiar square-cut. The Massimo's smile would leave to catch him speaking.

He riding office is a mobile home set up on cinder blocks and run by Mrs. Olive Bowen. Mrs. Bowen always has a list of calls to make people to see, problems no sort we've. MacKay comes home. It usually very late at night for a walk around the farm, planting trees or reading his 13 Scottish newspapers. These are the people who have a long-term loan. "Some times you feel you'll never exceed by those people," he says. "But you can't become a human automaton or prostitute your personality. He doesn't exactly regret going into politics, but he gets as excited, anticipatory look into eyes when he talks about getting on. If there is no election before 1978 he may run again, if not, he will quit when he turns expert. In a way he considers himself an accidental politician. In 1971, the Tories were fighting four by-elections. They had to win in Central Nova. Robin Stansfield a paroled MacKay and turned paroled. MacKay went on about his defense theory why he should not run. Firth said, "Parolee?" "Perhaps just a grain, Oliver," he says. "I'm not a criminal. Stansfield's argument came as a surprise and a challenge to MacKay as he charged his mind, set and won by 4,139 votes. He won again in 1973 and 1974, as he increased popularity. He likes parliament and the privilege of the House of Commons but hates when the traditions go against the grain. When the Tories were by-election in Hochelaga last year every Conservative member wore a blue beret in an attempt to celebrate MacKay's return. "That's the kind of thing he writes"—he being Pierre Trudeau. MacKay does not like Trudeau, thinks him intellectually dishonest.

He spent his first months in Ottawa going to parliament, doing his mail and playing off-the-cuff political jokes. On one point he once ordered two tailor-made suits from Hong Kong. The one arrived and looked as if they would fit some midget. MacKay had read in the paper

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We're in the phone book so give us a call. And then give us just 20 minutes of your time to show you the Gestetner stencil duplicating system and how a copy can save you enough money to pay for itself in a matter of months.

Please? No matter what you have to copy. Gestetner stencil duplicating is clearly the way to do it.

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It beats a lawn full of sheep!



Nothing sets off the beauty of your home like a well-maintained lawn. Maintaining this appearance can create suspense or a problem.

You can use a walking mower, or physical fitness is your thing.

Four or five sheep work well, but could prove a bit too rustic for your neighbors.

May we suggest a better way?

Ariens has a Lawn Tractor—a rugged 6 HP beauty that comes equipped with a "Flail-N-Flap" mower deck that

See this compact Lawn Tractor at your local Ariens dealer. His listed in the Yellow Pages.



Please send me more information on the Ariens 6 HP Lawn Tractor.	
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Ariens

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Nikon Owner's Course

It shows you how to get the most out of the best.

We know people buy a Nikon or Nikkormat 35mm SLR because they consider it to be the best camera to make sure they realize their expectations.

One way we do this is the Nikon Owner's Course. This 10-day educational course for new camera owners is taught by top-flight professionals using advanced multi-media presentation techniques.

You learn the best ways to hold and handle your cameras. The effects you can achieve by varying shutter speeds and aperture by using different lenses to select the right exposure for any lighting situation. How to apply "Höher Magic" to your photography. You also will receive a Notebook/Workbook filled with helpful information.

Buy a camera and this \$12 course is free.

That's right. If you buy a new Nikon F2, Nikkormat EL, or FTZ anytime between January 1, 1976 and December 31, 1976, your admission to the course is free. Simply complete the registration form (available at all authorized Nikon dealers) and attach a copy of the camera's warranty card to Anglophoto. We'll send you a postcard for the \$12 fee.

If you already own a Nikon or any camera, you can also take the course. In this case, it takes \$10 along with your registration form.

Finally, if you are ready to buy a new 35mm SLR, the course can help you make a sensible decision. And if you decide to purchase a Nikon or Nikkormat within 30 days after attending, Anglophoto will send you a full \$10 refund.

The most extensive system in 35mm photography.

The Nikon F2, the premier camera in the line, offers the working pro and serious amateur unmatched creative capability. The Nikkormat EL, the "sub-miniature," offers the unique "Memory Lock" for freezing a scene at its usual 1/100th-second shutter speed. The FTZ offers an entire line of Nikon systems at moderate cost.

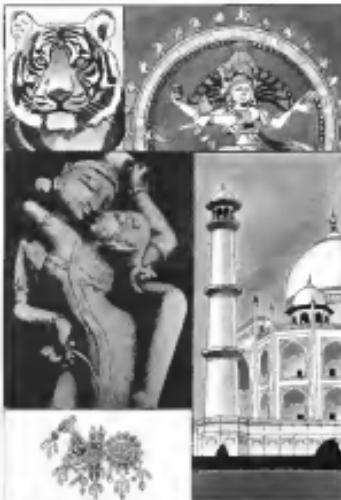
So why not visit your dealer today? Buy a Nikon or Nikkormat camera. Get details on when the Nikon Owner's Course will be given in your area. Register. And click! Before you know it, you're into photography with the finest equipment and the know-how to get the most out of it. Write for Bulletin NO. 0 - Photo-Technical Division, Anglophoto, Ltd., 160, Bloor Street, Montreal, Quebec H3T 1R6. "Free offer covers only new Nikon or Nikkormat cameras imported by Anglophoto Ltd. and sold by its dealers in Canada."



Now New Brunswick premier Richard Hatfield was in town and that it happened to be Hatfield's birthday. He had never met the Premier before, so he stepped up onto the stage and took a chair in the Premier's hotel room. When he presented the birthday gift, Hatfield was delighted. MacKay hasn't heard from him since, but he's thinking of sending him the other one. He used to torment Marcel Lambert, the weighty Tory from Edmundston, by putting his dirty lunch dishes outside Lambert's office. For months, Lambert ranted the halls of the Confederation Building muttering he would kill the wounded who plucked off his dirty dishes on him. MacKay a causal about his appearance. He puts on armbands only to enter the House of Commons chamber and wears old army patches around Ottawa. While he is not, his daily whereabouts seem to have been ignored by Black & Decker. He doesn't like cocktail parties and says his five points in Ottawa have not included a single one. "I'm not very good at socializing people in large groups. I'd rather sit on my sofa, eat myself, reading an almost unreadable manuscript." What little time is left at the end of the day he spends with his sensible wife, Lorraine, and their eight-month-old daughter Rebecca. His first marriage ended in divorce.

Prominent MacKay stands in the left wing of the party. He thinks the unions have an argument with the Anti-Inflation Board, but he believes strongly in individual initiative. When he thinks the government for something like the Sky Shoppe affair, the bronch in his party love him. But then he will confound them by not only supporting his nemesis a right-wing man like Arnold Wagner for the party leadership. MacKay's record was strong. He felt it was absolutely unacceptable at this time that the party be led by a French Canadian. Not only that, he felt Wagner was the last man for the job. Left-wing Tories could not see beyond the fact that a unilingual Maritime lawyer was supporting a "law-and-order" Québécois. Though he has defected across macrolines, he is in favor of retaining the death penalty for capital crime. "I just can't bring myself to believe that in no case, no matter how horrible, society shouldn't use the ultimate penalty." He is such a strong supporter of gun control legislation because he has lived around gun-totting life. For him there is something strange about a well-made gun that he wouldn't want us to have because by legislation, guns are on the way of getting at the populous. MacKay bases his opinions. He shares them openly. He once chose a passenger 45 times up a space train and filled it with a bullet. He doesn't know what his passengers do to his train. "A bullet goes through a tree, it's true but he'll live the whole tree. He'll eat the bark and leaves and then use the tree for a house. Not the passengers. The passengers just gather a tree, cut around it, take what he wants.

India.



India has everything. Art. Architecture. Philosophy. Religion. Music. Dancing. Wild animals. Exotic birds. Colours.

India has 2,500 miles of sunny surf. Hotels with incredible views. Shangrila and the Himalayas.

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India has everything you've never seen. Everything you've never done. But at the same time, India can provide you with all the comforts of home. At prices that are less than the ones at home.

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For more information on all that India has to offer you, contact the Government of India Tourist Office, P.O. Box 342, T.D. Centre, Toronto.

Get away to it all.



1.

British Columbia.

This is just a sample of what's waiting for you in British Columbia. 1. A typical West Coast sunset (horizon) over Vancouver's skyline. 2. Long Beach, Vancouver Island—11 sandy miles along the Pacific Ocean. 3. A pack train crossing a sky-high meadow in the Rockies. 4. Vancouver's Gastown, the cobblestoned heart of a big new city.



3.

For the time of your life.

For a lot more pictures and information write British Columbia Department of Travel Industry, 1819 Blanshard Street, Victoria, British Columbia V8W 3E2
Or see your local travel agent.

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Canada offers just about every kind of outdoor adventure you could wish. Whether it be the sportsworld Rockies, dazzling beaches, majestic forests, or a variety of unique historical and cultural attractions, it's all there when you explore this next country of ours.

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The following pages suggest many ways to see some of our country and meet your new people. Read them and discover for yourself the many opportunities just waiting to be explored.

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CP Rail, Pier 2,
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days departing Vancouver. Cost \$395
Canadian Mountain Holidays Limited
invites families or single people to enjoy
their Family Mountain Holidays. Separate
price for one week including double accom-
modation at Biggar's Inn. All meals and cost of all fuel fees and tips for
guides \$165. A glacier sweep trip for one
week in the Rockies costs only \$200 all
inclusive. Dates available June 12-22
1976.

Royal Gorge Tours has a 3-day directed
escorted motor coach tour from Calgary
through the mountain parks to Vancou-
ver. Departure Dates June 10 thru Septem-
ber 12, 1976. Cost \$345.75 net.

Audley Travel Agents are again offering
exciting guided self drives to the Rockies
including a short trip to Banff and Jasper.
There's an overnight stopover winter trip in
Kootenay National Park departing each
Sunday every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday. Dates July 1 to August 31, 1976.
Cost is \$110 per person.

Tourism Yukon invites you on a very
good 23-day tour of Western Canada. This
also includes a 2-night stay in Whistler and
one night in Kluane. Tour departs
Ft. St. John on July 12. 1976 and costs
\$675.00 net.

Canadian River Expeditions takes you
on the adventure of a lifetime down the
Chilcotin and Fraser Rivers at a cost of
\$358 all inclusive Vancouver to Vancou-
ver. Departure for 30-day periods
July 3 thru September 2, 1976.

UTT Travel Tours offers 6 good-value
escorted tour packages to western Can-
ada. For example, the Popular Tour de-
parts from Victoria Saturday June 3
1976. There's a 10 day tour with options
of going to Whistler or Edmontion. Fees
\$995. Toronto/Toronto.

Moskow Holidays is operating 8 vaca-
tions of quality tours to the West by con-
sular route. A 25-day Canadian Rockies
and Pacific Coast tour takes you west on
CP's scenic-dated Canadian and returns
you on CN's Super Continental. The
Rocky Mts. 10 nights/9 days, a 9-night/8
days tour from \$1,317 from Montreal. \$1,187
from Toronto. \$858 from Whistler. De-
partures May 29 thru September 11, 1976.

National and Provincial Parks Associa-
tion of Canada has a 20-city campaign
which takes you to Lee La Ronge in
Saskatchewan via the Churchill Route.
Departure from Prince Albert, July 31
and August 14, 1976. Cost is \$320. They
also have a crossing trip from Red Lake
Ottawa to Lake Winnipeg via the Blood-
vein River. Departure July 5 and 16 1976
from Red Lake. Costs \$185.

Scenic Tours of Canada Company
is operating summer tours to various parts
of the country this year including a 5-day
seaside tour in the Prairie and Prairies of
Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Departures
from Regina. July 28 to August 5, 1976.

Ask your travel agent for the most up-to-date
info information on the presence of Sas-
katchewan's new golf courses, coasting
and northern fish tournaments.

Frontier Mountain Tours will take you
on a fascinating Lake Winnipeg cruise on
the M.S. Lord Selkirk II which visits isolated
ports of call in Canada's wilderness north.
Tours vary in length from one
week to a week-long tour from
September 1 to October 12, 1976. Cost
\$200 all inclusive. Dates available June 12-22
1976.

Royal Gorge Tours has a 3-day directed
escorted motor coach tour from Calgary
through the mountain parks to Vancou-
ver. Departure Dates June 10 thru Septem-
ber 12, 1976. Cost \$345.75 net.

Canadian National offers exciting new

Economic Tours to the West including 6-8

day explore tours to Hudson Bay from

Winnipeg. Departure June 20 thru Sep-
tember 12, 1976. Cost per person is \$431

net.

CENTRAL ATLANTIC

Overland Tours offers a 3-day Polar Bear
Tour departing July 5, 1976 August 17,
1976. Cost per person from Tobermory to \$1189
net. In addition they have a great 8-day
Quebec and the Saguenay River Cruise.
Departure from Toronto June 6 thru
September 12, 1976. Cost per person, twin
\$229.

Consolidated Tours has two one-week
tours of Quebec. On one, you visit the
Indigenous area of Lac St. Jean; the other the
Gaspé. Indian country costs from \$399
plus departure from Montreal May thru
October, 1976. There's also a Jones Bay
trip and one to the Thousand Islands. The
latter for 8 days costs from \$229 net. Departure
from Montreal May thru October 1976.

Coastal Travel of Lexington operates
on a 3-day Agawa Canyon vacation in
the far North. Tours begin September 17, 1976
and operate every week while color costs
Cost from \$399 net per person. An Ottawa Trip
is also scheduled May 22 for 4 days/3
nights. Cost from \$399 per person.

Royal Camping Tours presents a 7-day
Ontario camping tour for \$740 plus \$10
food levy. Departures are June 5 and 12,
1976 from Guelph. They also have camping
tours to other parts of the country.

Travelwest invites you on their popular
8-day or 10-day Northern Ontario Adventure
Tour. Cost per person, from \$314 (4 days)
or \$469 (10 days). Departures from
Toronto July 10 thru September 11, 1976.

Gow's has an 8-day Wilderness Canoe
Trip for young adults to Algonquin Park.
Base cost is \$125 with food levy \$24. De-
parture from Toronto. Dates July 23
to August 28, 1976. They also have other
tours of Canada including a 10-day trip to
the Pacific Coast.

Captain Morgan Tours presents four ex-

citing boating tours. Length of stay is
Maternal varies. Lots of extras. Cost from
\$50 per person.

International Recreation has a tour program
which includes a vacation vacation on
Lake Ontario. A two-bedroom cottage
with boat costs \$250 per week. Other items
available. They also have five very good
Active Ontario holidays.

Holiday Holidays is again operating a
quality 10-day Gaspé, Quebec City and
Saguenay Cruise at a cost per person of
\$465 from Toronto or \$515 from Mon-
treal. Departure July 5 thru September 11,
1976. They also have a 9-day tour of
Ontario and Quebec costing \$549 twin from
Toronto.

C A T L A N T I C

Down East Guided Tours invites you on a
delightful 6-day tour by car of picture-perfect
Cape Breton and P.E.I. Cost from Halifax
\$375 per person, includes transportation
accommodations plus afternoon tea. De-
partures June 21 to October 14, 1976.

Moraine Holidays has an excellent 14-
day or 13-day tour of the Maritimes de-
pending on whether you travel by rail or air
plus motorcoach plus afternoon tea. De-
partures June 13 thru September 18, 1976. Cost per person
from Toronto, from \$399, from Montreal
from \$398. All sightseeing, dinners and
lunches included. This tour also offers a 9-day
trip to Nova Scotia. Cape Breton and P.E.I.
plus a 14-day journey to Newfoundland, Labrador, St. Pierre
and Miquelon. The latter tour takes you to the
west wilderness of Labrador and the

Labrador at sunset. Nova Scotia

We invite you to look at your travel agent
about Explore Canada '76 issues.

The Explore Canada Almanac '76 is published

by Michael Hunter Limited, 681 University Av-

enue, Toronto, Ontario M5H 1A7. Send my
order to Mrs. Patricia Fife, editor.

The Northwest Territories very
much a part of Canada, very much the
land apart. This year, try the expensive
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sparkling rivers and lakes, towering
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NWT NORTH WEST TERRITORIES

More and more Canadians are exploring the fascinating country north of the 60th parallel.

Well-organized package tours are making interesting Arctic communities easily accessible. There are frequent flights from major cities across the country to larger centres in the territories. And if you're adventurous and have plenty of time on your hands, consider driving there and let the experience of a lifetime begin.

The largest community in the N.W.T. is Yellowknife, the capital. From Bush Pilots Monument situated on an elevated piece of ground, you get a good panorama of the city and immediate area. As you drive on to the core of the city, be sure to stop off at the Gauvin Yukon Kraft Mart and arrange to take a tour underground or perhaps see the pouring of a gold bar. When you reach downtown Yellowknife, you'll find it's not

principally active and it's frighteningly warm — 70 degrees or more.

Should you have time, wait the golf course you've heard so much about where you can start your game at midnight during the months of June and July, while daylight lasts a continuous 24 hours. But keep a close watch on your golf balls as they're not recovered by anyone.

If you plan to travel further north, it's well worth your time to include the tundra of the Eskimo communities, brooding over the Arctic Circle. Because it's right on the Arctic Circle, you might be somewhat startled that you have a color television set for nearly power. You want to park up one of the superb Eskimo caravans and proclaim just produced in this area. To obtain more information, see your travel agent or write Travelactive, Division of Tourism, Government of the Northwest Territories, Yellowknife, N.W.T. X0E 1H0.

A trip in the N.W.T. wouldn't be com-

plete without a visit to the small community of Toksook Bay, located on the coast of the Arctic Ocean. As you fly there, you'll get your first view of the amazing tundra and glacier, giant land birds.

Your plane will bring you within a 15-mile lake from the heart of Tuk, or maybe you'll be lucky enough to land a boat. However, the best way to explore this area is on foot so that you can get a close-up look at colorful eskimo houses, built on stilts to prevent them from actually sitting on the permafrost. You might be in time to attend an Eskimo mass in a "mission" Roman Catholic church. Possibly, you'll see a group of Eskimos having a barbecue while women — and thearming factor of the women and children.

Should you have your sight set on Buffalo Lake in the far northern reaches of the Northwest Territories, wait the rights of the Eskimo communities, brooding over the Arctic Circle. Because it's right on the Arctic Circle, you might be somewhat startled that you have a color television set for nearly power. You want to park up one of the superb Eskimo caravans and proclaim just produced in this area. To obtain more information, see your travel agent or write Travelactive, Division of Tourism, Government of the Northwest Territories, Yellowknife, N.W.T. X0E 1H0.

As you leave the N.W.T. world, be sure to stop off at the Yukon. This is another

area where he lived, but here his "ghost" realises his past. There's an interesting collection of early-day sites at the Dawson Gold Rush Museum. And over at the Skagway Mining Museum you'll set one of the fine overland wagonrides to the trail North America.

In the evening, enjoy Klondike entertainment at the elegantly appointed Palace Grand Theatre originally built by another colorful character of the Gold Rush era, Alice "Mother" MacDowall. Then, if you're looking for more action, go west to Whitehorse, Yukon and join others taking the route to the annual dog-sled re-enactment of the notorious dash of 1898.

Before you leave the city, definitely ex-

amine the road leading to the airport. You'll see timber piles stacked on either side, passenger reminders of the gold dredges which once lined the Klondike River. There's the actual spot where George Carmack made his claim on Bonanza Creek and one of the original dredges still standing precariously in the earth.

Depending on the length of your stay, in the northwest corner of the Yukon Territory, you'll find Kluane National Park. This splendid example of unspoiled wilderness boasts Canada's highest mountains, dramatic ice fields and some of North America's last wild, truly primitive areas. Most of the lakes and streams in the park contain Arctic Grayling, Lake Trout and Northern Pike. Although the park will eventually be accessible by road, at the present time, you must charter an aircraft. But to the adventure-seeker a trip to the park offers one of his greatest rewards. To obtain more information, see your travel agent or write Yukon House 563 Hornby Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 2E9.

YT YUKON TERRITORY

There was a time when tourists only passed through the Yukon en route to Alaska. But the Yukon is now attracting a large number of its own visitors, whether they be adventure-seekers, history buffs or nature-lovers.

Whitehorse, the capital, tends to reflect the far-north flavor with its excellent hotels and gourmet restaurants. It also boasts some fine quality shops, modern schools and a beautifully landscaped industrial area. There is so much to do in the city, it is surrounded by breath-taking, unspoiled mountainous terrain.

For history buffs, the MacBride Museum displays thousands of interesting artifacts and photographs from the famous Klondike Gold Rush era. And in the Old Log Church, you'll see hundreds of all-gold crosses from former churches. It was erected by hand in an Anglican parish church in 1860 and had nothing to do with religion.

Strong the signs of Dawson City provide many pleasant hours. Ramshackle houses still stand as if drying native, only now they are partially covered by overgrown grass and trees.

You'll see the cabin of Jack London

and at Robert Service's cabin you can

see some of Dawson City, Yukon



B C BRITISH COLUMBIA

Most first-time visitors to Vancouver are very impressed at the size of this sprawling city surrounded by unoccupied green space and the beauty of the surrounding waters of the Pacific. One finds it even harder to believe that right in the middle of it sits the impenetrable 1,000-acre Stanley Park offering a multitude of attractions.

The park will bring you within a 15-minute walk and 11 inches of winding roads on which to drive. In addition, there are beaches, gardens, tennis courts, places to picnic, a zoo and one of the world's best aquariums with some 8,000 specimens and entertainments year round.

Gastown, a unique, restored 18th-century shotgun offering some of the most talked about restaurants, fast food, art galleries, antique shops and boutiques in perhaps the second most popular spot with vacationers. You'll not only be interested in Gastown's colorful setting, but discover a whole new world of holiday activities.

To get a spectacular view of the city and the surrounding area, take a skyride nearly 4,000 feet in the top of Grouse Mountain, only minutes from downtown. On your return journey to the city, stop to witness the awesome beauty of Captain Carrigan and by crossing the suspension bridge, sayings definitely seems a 200 foot gape on the river.

A very popular attraction introduced last year comes in the form of a restored 1856 steam locomotive, the Royal Hudson 3880. Dubbed the "Sequoia of Canenth," this train takes you on a nostalgic day-journey into the past and some of the greatest scenery from North Vancouver to Squamish. The entire family will enjoy

Train trips nearby Victoria, B.C.



this outing, but you should purchase tickets at the Vancouver Bus Depot on your arrival.

Some of the best travel bargains around are offered in British Columbia. They have several days openning rates up and down the province's scenic routes, coinciding with the most popular movies being shown in Victoria. This is a wonderful opportunity to relax and view the long stretches of sparkling water dotted by the Gulf Islands and to end the vacation little settlements at which to make port when you return for that sinking trip home year.

If you want to orient yourself to Victoria layout, you should tour the city on board a double-deck English bus. You'll see Tudor-style shops in which you can return to purchase fresh berries, Scottish wools, English chintz, Scandinavian crocheted and mother-of-pearl in the tea room. On reaching Victoria's Boston Square you discover a similar version of Van derbilt's Galleria. And in Thunderbird Park you'll find the traditional carvings, hand-carved totem poles.

To the right of Thunderbird Park lies Heriot Court, the striking Provincial Museum-Archives complex. As you enter the display building, you'll be overwhelmed when confronted by a large specimen carver's yellow cedar depicting Nootka Indians spearing a gray whale from a dugout canoe, as they did 100 years ago. The museum's other exhibits will not leave you any less fascinated.

While you are on the island, be sure to take a tour some 15 miles from Victoria to the world-famous Butchart Gardens — a mosaic of shrubs, flower beds, pools and walkways, which has welcomed 10 million

visitors since 1904.

Over on the mainland, you should follow the Trans-Canada Highway and the Yellowhead Highway to the highest peak of all, 13,972 ft., Mount Robson. Whether down the east or west slopes, the ascent affords sights in all British Columbia, and you know how this opportunity is most to explore this province's great variety of scenery. You'll pass through the rugged interior and frigid lakes of Okanagan and Shuswap Lakes Valley and the old gold mining town of Cache Creek. When you reach Kamloops, you discover a backcountry filled among rolling hills and sparkling lakes, many of which you can boat and camp upon.

Undoubtedly the highlight of your journey will be the Fraser Canyon. Make certain you hold tight as you follow the road dropping precipitously to the thundering Fraser River below. And, you should stop to ride the 50-ft. Grouse Mountain lift, 200 feet for a close-up look at the waterfall, most impressive the way toward the sea.

If your vacation allows enough time for you to drive across the northern portion of the province, from Prince George to Port McNeill, your sense appetite will be well satisfied. An interesting stop en route is the authentic Gitksan Indian Village, Kasa, on the outskirts of New Hazelton. Guides will help you test four of six canoe-mill houses on the site. To obtain more information, see your travel agent or write the Department of Travel Industry, 4318 West Street, Victoria, B.C. V8W 1X4.



for over half a century.

For more information, you should contact the British Columbia tourism office, 1000 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario M4S 1T3, or the Vancouver office, 1000 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 1G1.



In Alberta's Rockies you can swim in hot or cold running water, cruise on a lake or paddle your own canoe, ride, climb, golf and you're just getting started.

It takes a few hours (or days) to get over the spellbound feeling you experience when you first arrive in Alberta's Rockies. But once you stop looking and start doing, you'll find an amazing number of ways to enjoy our mountains.



For one thing, our crystal lakes and cool, sparkling mountain streams aren't just to look at. Throw in a fishing line and find out. Or take a lake cruise that envelopes you in dazzling scenery, above, on all sides, and below—reflected in the blue lake water. Swim, or rent a canoe or boat and discover a romantic valley and a little romance of your own. If you're more adventurous, join twenty other thrill-seekers for a safe, but exciting raft ride on a fast mountain river.

Or turn on the hot tap and go for a swim in Banff or Jasper hot spring pools, where the natural mineral water's cooled to body temperature.



Next, see Alberta from the top. Take a gondola ride "way up a mountainside. Or join a few others and stroll up a gently rising trail to the top of a hill. (It would pass for a mountain in Eastern Canada.) The view will be worth it, and the beautiful mountain flowers only add to the experience. If your legs aren't up to that, join a trail ride to the top. And if part of you isn't up to that, you can get in your car and wind up mountain sideroads that take you thousands of feet high.

It's all here. Including some of Canada's greatest golf courses. (Expect to play three or four strokes over your usual game. That's how distracting the scenery is.) Tennis. Regular heated swimming pools. Campfires. Barbecues. Luxury accommodation and dining. Entertainment. Nightlife. Rustic accommodation. Campgrounds. New friends.

And it's easy to get started. Just call your travel agent, or write Travel Alberta, Box 2500-MA, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6A 2M5. Come up in the world. Come to Alberta.

Travel Alberta
CANADA





Winnipeg's fine Art Gallery

The Nellie Marshes, make a dramatic entrance to Lake Winnipeg and stop at several interesting points during an northern cruise. Along the way, you'll pass a number of villages, the historic, century-old Icelandic community of Gimli and beautiful Head Island, now a part of Manitoba's newest provincial paper park. While much of Head Provincial Park remains to be developed, steady use for the canoeists, golf course, tennis courts, campgrounds, vacation units, campfires and tenting areas.

If you visit Manitoba in August, try to take an extended tour to Hudson Bay Canada's sub-tropic. En route to the ocean port of Churchill where you'll visit with Eskimos and Indians, you can inspect pelicans, otters, traps and traps and their families in the isolated towns of the north.

There are numerous fish show the way of life of the Indians and Eskimos from early times and index and weather conditions permit, you can cross the river from Churchill to the old Indian ruins of Fort Prince of Wales. This is unquestionably a fishing area you'll long remember.

Rockwood Provincial Park is situated in the Seven Spar plains approximately 180 miles west of Winnipeg, which has one of the largest concentrations of man-made structures in North America. Campers must only obtain a permit at the Rock Shop or in the news of Savoie before proceeding to live in tents or other gearments which abounds in the park.

To the fur-trader, he finds this east coast interface of over 250,000 square miles containing over 300,000 lakes hard to beat. Accommodations range from primitive camps in the rugged and rocky north, to modern resort areas with every day living creature.

All the provincial parks in the province, the Whiteshell is the largest known in kind. The park state 99 miles east of Winnipeg affords a dozen rivers, 20 lakes and every recreational opportunity imaginable. Campers can choose from rustic campgrounds, primitive camps along the Whiteshell River, or what are today several luxury trailer parks with walking distance of a modern shopping center. At the park's Falcon Lake, you'll find a complete resort area with hotel and motel accommodations and campgrounds.

Should you stay in Riding Mountain National Park, virtually a dramatically different park in the densely forested northwestern section of Manitoba, but offering similar pastures to that of Whabashaw, you will plan to visit Dauphin at the time of the Ultrasonic Festival. The festival which takes place the last July 29 to August 1 is without question one of the most outdoor and outdoor happenings anywhere. There are many interesting exhibits, native crafts and books in which you can buy Ultrasonic items including hand-decorated Tupper eggs, intricate patterns and designs. Here too the variety and contrast of the province is best portrayed as diversity is used to lively music against a backdrop of some great fireworks.

Not known to many, the Manitoba Stampede held at Morris, only 40 miles south of Winnipeg, from July 21 to 25, is second only to the one in Calgary. Then there's St. Boniface's Beaver Days July 30 to August 2 presenting a wonderful opportunity to view a magnificently reconstructed village characteristic of New France communities in the late 1800s.

Fishermen love the Flin Flon Trail, Friday July 1 to 4. Or Folklorama, from August 8 to 16 in Winnipeg, is your best bet if time is limited because you can sample some home activities and customs of Manitoba's many ethnic groups. To obtain more information on any tourist or travel, write Manitoba Government Travel, 280 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0P6.

Some curved sheet of water 116 feet high and 2,600 feet wide, plummets like an avalanche to the massive boulders below. In addition, nearby Moosejaw and Glencoe Falls offer 73 sets of total family fun.

From its之日起



When you have yourself in Toronto you are within easy reach of some of Canada's top attractions.

First you should view what the city itself has to offer.

The best way to do this is from an observation level just 700 feet from the top of the tallest free-standing structure on earth, the 1,005-foot-high CN Tower.

In the inexpensive setting below, you can set yourself posing with each other for sky-line photo while protecting the carving pens talents of City Hall, an overwhelming amalgamation of once disparate.

A few blocks west, that's the new Art Gallery of Ontario which will observe the largest world collection of Henry Moore's works. Then look further westward to the interior of Ontario Place, a wonderful futuristic entertainment center astoundingly rising as rails in the lake. From May to October, Ontario Place captures

visitors in the Canadian sun high spangled restaurants, a park, great grounds and the delightful Children's Village. And those who come here fresh off a day's caravanning enjoy a symphony concert or a top name artist performer at the Forum, an open-air amphitheater accommodating some 5,000 people.

To the northeast of the city, you'll locate the famous \$30-million Ontario Science Centre, where you don't just look — you touch, listen, operate and make things happen. Further east you come to Metro's new 175-acre site. As you touring north across the world visitors area, as many as 400 species of mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians.

On a general level, and lead in any number of directions to three sights, or perhaps Niagara Falls, 80 miles southwest of Toronto or the Queen Elizabeth Way. The spectacular Horseshoe Falls, an awe-

all-singing vacationland, one of many to be found in this province. And continue on to the glorious wilderness that is Algoma Park, offering a multitude of recreational facilities enjoyed by thousands each year.

The Agawa Canyon, in Ontario's rugged northland, affords the most scenic scenery east of the Rockies. From Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie, you can take a sightseeing train bound for the canyon; it's a full day's trip through spruce, pine, enormous cliffs and rushing waterfalls. In the heart of Algoma country, the train stops to let you pause and photograph the falls but book well in advance as this is a popular summer attraction.

Onward to Sault Ste. Marie. Follow the shoreline of Lake Superior until you arrive at Thunder Bay and observe the re-enactment of Fort William. You'll watch history as the making of traps, enclaves' quarries, a hospital, a prison

and the Great Bell are all presently being reconstructed in the period 1816.

For most visitors, a trip to Ontario can't be complete without a visit to the nation's capital. You'll find Ottawa particularly enchanting because it includes the charm and courtesy of the French and English-speaking people of Canada. If you arrive at springtime, you'll catch 600,000 daffodils, half-a-million crocuses and three million tulips in bloom. And daily on Parliament Hill, you'll see the costumed Changing of the Guard ceremony.

Ottawa is a special place offering a friendly variety to visit, whether you're planning. Give the length of your vacation duration how much you'll experience this year. To obtain more information, see your travel agent or write Ministry of Industry and Tourism, Parliament Building, Toronto, Ontario M1A 1E3.

offering the greatest concentration of restored 17th- and 18th-century buildings in North America. The citizens of the houses have been retained in their original state complete with furnished interiors reflecting that period. And in the main square, the Notre-Dame-des-Victoires church displays its remarkable altar in the shape of a castle, carved of wood.

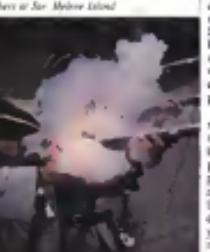
Be sure to take walking tours to Quebec City, the capital, to learn about its history. You can tour Le Vieux Quebec, a fascinating 50-acre urban re-creation of a part of the old-time French Canadian rural community. Nearby the children will love Youth and His World, a village with many exhibits designed for children.

You'd do well to follow the panoramic route north of the St. Lawrence out of Montreal to Quebec City. Be sure to stop and explore the old fort-making city of Trois-Rivieres.

From here, continue on to Quebec City, an unique in its atmosphere that is often referred to as tea caddy-on-one.

In the center of the lower town, along the river front, you come to Place Royale.

Soldiers at St. Michel Island



At St. Adele in the Laurentians, you can tour Le Village de l'Assomption, a fascinating 50-acre urban re-creation of a part of the old-time French Canadian rural community. Nearby the children will love Youth and His World, a village with many exhibits designed for children.

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From Quebec City, you only a short distance from the spectacular Montmorency Falls and the widely renowned Shrine of Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupre. It is a little more than an hour's drive. You arrive at Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupre where numerous wood sculpture bas-reliefs offer the greatest concentration of heraldic art in Quebec province.

For those seeking new places some 180 miles from Gaspé, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence lies the archipelago of the Magdalen Islands. They can easily be reached by plane or boat. The isolated colonies provide racing boats and cover. There are six beaches of fine sand and, if you like, you can dig for clams along the shores. To obtain more information, see your travel agent or with Quebec Department of Tourism, Fish and Game, 150 est St-Cyrille, Quebec, Quebec.

ONTARIO

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NB



Painted scene at Kings Landing, NB

An hour and forty-five minutes from Montreal you can be in Fredericton, New Brunswick, the east's prettiest city on the east coast.

On the tree-lined streets of this lovely city, there's the Beaverbrook Gallery which houses works by Gauguin, Hogarth, Knighthoff and Winston Churchill. There's also the theatre, one of the few places in the country where you can enjoy professional live theatre throughout the summer months and a beautiful cathedral that shouldn't be missed.

Within minutes of downtown, you arrive at Mactaquac Provincial Park, probably designated a "Super Park." This year-round land sports every recreational activity one could imagine. For a moderate fee, campers can choose a site from among 1,000 sites, disc golf, 18-hole championship golf. There's even a fire-grate lodge overlooking the headpond which is above the Mactaquac Dam. And near the park, you'll find the Mactaquac Salmon Hatchery, the largest Atlantic salmon hatchery station in the world.

Some 20 miles above Mactaquac on the Trans-Canada Highway you come to Kings Landing Historical Settlement, built on 30 acres of independent St. John Valley land. Here more than 50 restored buildings including an inn, a school, store, church, forge, carpenter's shop and inn, together with a costumed staff of over 100 persons offer visitors a vivid view of life as rural New Brunswick between 1790 and 1870.

If the south coast of New Brunswick has a rugged but beautiful atmosphere, add the fiery Red River Environs created by the rivers, Dred, Grand Menan and Campbell's a few scenic waterways.

and an informal lifestyle, perfect for getting away from it all.

For instance, here you can go to Saint John and try to survive for Loyalist Days in late July. During this page-filled five-day event, the area city re-enacts the atmosphere of the 18th century, beginning with the re-enactment of the landing of the Loyalists at Market Square.

Sure some like to visit Fundy National Park which is en route to Moncton. Camping and trailering enthusiasts acclaim this park difficult to beat when it comes to backcountry scenery and every available recreational experience — including facilities for those who want more conventional accommodations. Moreover, if you're in the mood for fun, participate in a day cruise of the park's New Brunswick School of Crabs. Here you'll learn to

make leather goods, copper and silver jewelry, the process of staining and varnishing or try your hand at a potter's wheel. You'll not only make your own souvenirs, but it's a good way to meet other visitors.

Progressive Moncton is where you'll witness the famous Tan Brahma, another phenomenon of the Fundy Isles. And for the curious, there's Magnetic Hill where your car actually climbs up hill without power ... or even a peak from the most skeptical.

To the south of Moncton, you can visit Kinkler House, located in Dieppe, which was built in 1813 and has been restored to that period. Or further east you come to Fort Beausejour, a national historic park located at Aspinwall where the history of the surrounding area is depicted through cost and military values.

If all these road-hopping excursions are too much to conceive, there's always Shubenacadie Shores beach just 17 miles from Moncton on which to lie or catch the annual Lobster Festival.

But for the ambitious, continuing north from Moncton you come to Blomidon and its completely new historic project, the Mac Donald Farm Historic Site. In the park, you'll see the remnants of the structures which Alexander Mac Donald built in the 1800s complete with all his fireplaces. Then just three miles northeast of Caraquet, the world's largest village, you encounter another new historic project, Acadia Village. At this re-creation of an Acadian settlement that depicts life as it was between 1780 and 1880, you can tour some 46 historical buildings. All of them major houses, located at different stop points on two miles of beach roads within the site. To obtain more information see your travel agent or write Tourism New Brunswick P.O. Box 1030 Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5C7.

PEI PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

You feel refreshed from the distance, you make your first stop in Prince Edward Island, no matter what season or level you choose to go there. The rich red earth and rocks, the blue seas edged with white sand beaches and lush green rolling hills dotted with white farmhouses provide a perfect setting for some of the finest vacation land in Canada.

If the Summer Festival is on in Charlottetown during your visit, combine this with a tour of Province House. Standing in Confederation Chamber, you step back into 1864 when our Fathers of Confederation met and laid the groundwork for

the creation of Canada. Then, wind up your day enjoying brilliant Canadian artistry in the spacious Confederation Centre of the Arts. You might even be lucky enough to catch the popular drama, "Anne of Green Gables."

Charlottetown makes a good home base if you prefer leisurely week-end getaways and would like to browse in antique shops, but for those seeking unparallelled air, take to the roads and explore some 1,200 miles of them along which are excellent hotels, restaurants, tourist bureaus and chamber and trailer sites.

Name the outdoor activity you prefer

OFFERED IN CANADA BY THE HENKEL SMIRNOFF CO.



The Polar Bear (Cold content)

So many go well with Smirnoff, that now, adventurous mixers are adding two ingredients to Smirnoff at once. Our such concoction, using milk and maple syrup and dubbed the Polar Bear has found its way into our willing hands.

Like its namesake, the Polar Bear is white and on the ice. We are so pleased with its appearance and flavor that we want to share its pleasure with you.

To make a Polar Bear, pour 1 1/4 oz. Smirnoff into a glass with ice, add 3 oz. milk, and 1/4 oz. maple syrup. Stir.

Smirnoff
It leaves you breathless

CANADA '76

There's so much to go for.

NEWFOUNDLAND

May Ontario, Conception Bay
Sailing Regatta
July St. John's
Summer Festival of the Arts
July St. John's
Amateur Golf Championship
July St. John's
Sailfish and Marlin Tournament
July 24-25 Harbour Grace
Festivals
August St. John's
Arrival Regatta, North America's
oldest sportfishing event
September, Herring Gull
Trout Competition, Terra Fira

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

July-September, Charlottetown
Summer Festival
Third Week of July, Summerside
Labour Carnival
July Rosedale
Beach Fair
End of July Early August, Garry
Pointe Shanty Festival, Malpeque
Early August, Pine Valley
Dynamite Days, special events,
music, dancing
Early August, Edmun
Highland Games
Second Week of August, Charlottetown
D-L-A Days, Folk and Country Days
Livestock shows, human racing, marching
bands, more
Late August, Almonte Village
Acadian Festival of Evangeline
Late August, Alberton
Prince County Festival

QUEBEC

May 25-31, Yamaska
International Square Dance Competition
June 2-6, Val-d'Or
International Circus Festival
Diversity, ethnic events, entertainment
July 9-10, Amherstburg
Highland Games
July 5-24, Gagetown
Taste of Canada, Canadian
Cuisines
August 2-3, Anticosti
North-South Gauze Mats
August 24-15, Big Pond
Strawberry Festival
Late August, Beau
Prévalent Festival
September 3-11, Anticosti
Island, Historical Festival
Third Week of September
Lumberjack, Pioneers Exhibition
Parades, water sports, exhibits

NEW BRUNSWICK

May September, Prince William
King's Landing Historical Settlement
June 26-28, Dieppe
Bon Ami Festival
June 27-July 1, Grand Falls
Festival du Potier
June 30-July 1, Gaspé
Festival du Poisson
July 9-12, Shédiac
Labour Festival
July 9-12, Bathurst
Hospitality Days
July 18-20, Woodstock
Old-Fashioned Week
July 20-August 3, Saint John
Labour Day
July 26-August 2, Newcastle
Mastadish Folk Song Festival
August 2-6, Coburg St. Stephen
International Festival
August 15, Clavières
Antique Show
August 19-21, Chatham
Power Days

QUEBEC

May 26-June 15, Montréal
International Music Competition
June August, Mount Orford Park
Les Jeanninnes Biennales, symphony
concerts, student performances
June 17, Steeplechase, 36 Montreal
Kingsway
June 24, Percée, Île
Saint Jean, Exploits Day, street dances
parades, fireworks
July 14, Gaspé, Crapaud
Summer Festival, contests and contests
Beaver River, reflections
July 16-August 1, Rivière du Loup
Summer Festival
Parade, swimming contests, dance
July 17-25, Sherbrooke
Olympic Games
Ball of the Year, Bas-St-Paul
Folklife Festival, Concerts parties,
street dancing, exhibitions by local artists
and craftsmen
August 1, Rivière-du-Loup
International St. Jean Brûlé (15 miles)
Montebello, Montebello
Blondie Festival
September 2-12, Québec City
Expo Québec, Agricultural and industrial fair
Major, horse show, more shows, exhibits
September 8-12, Le Tasseau/France-Québec
International
September 8-13, Saint-Tite
Mystère Festival, Only French music in the
world, Parades, fireworks, outdoor barbecue

ONTARIO

May Mid-May-Early October
Holidays on the Lake
May on Fire
May 21-28, Niagara Peninsula
Blissfest Festival
May 26-28, Ottawa
Annual Folk Festival
May 28-June 7, St. Catharines
Folklore Festival, Ethnic, International,
native, folk, international, band contests
Weeks of July, Ottawa
Festival Canada International items,
rooms items, local theater sports
July 19-22 and July 25-27
Kingston, Summer Living Thrills
July 20-23, Sudbury
Entertainment and Crafts
August 18-September 4, Toronto
Canadian National Exhibition, Great Canadian
Shows, parades, international exhibits
Second week of September, London
International Folk Festival, international shows,
folklore, theater, dance and educational,
exhibits, food shows
September 17-26, St. Catharines
Maple Grape and Wine Festival, Wine and
cheese, grape, wine, cheese parades
October 8-9, Kitchener
Chromatic Extravaganza, dancing

MONTREAL

June 12-14, Brandon
Prairie Festival, Prairie culture, stage
shows, industry, etc.
June 25-27, July 3, Mississauga
Red River Rhythms, Carnival with the
largest parade in Canada and largest land
celebration in North America
July 3-4, Sault Ste. Marie
Manitoba Highland Gathering, Highland
dancing, piping, music competitions
July 29-August 2, North
Huron Folklore Festival and Exhibitor
The second largest festival in Canada
late July/August
Timmins, Northern Ontario Agricultural fair
July 24-25, Allerton
Summer Festival
July 30-August 2, Steinbach
Prairie Festival, International, featuring
the surrounding cities
End of July-First week of August
Frisco Fair
Total Fair, 10,000 people, Cancer derby
race, craft, inflatables, and other contests
End of July First week of August, Guelph
Guelph's National Chautauquas Festival
Traditional dances, music, art fairs

EARLY AUGUST

Early August, Galt
International Festival
Second week in August, Whistler
Folklore, An International Festival of over
50 ethnic groups
Mid-October, Whistler
Olympics, Extravaganza, dancing

SASKATCHEWAN

May 23-25, Moose Jaw
International Banff Festival, Over 70 bands
and 5,000 musicians
July 1, Swift Current
Foothills Folk Festival, Indian dances, parades
July 15-17, Saskatoon
Prairie Days
July 15-18, International Handicraft
Summer Festival, Handicraft arts, Beverage
Beer Gardens
July 18-20, Brandon
Summer Festivals and exhibition
July 26-28, North Battleford
Exhibition and parade
August 8-7, Prince Albert
An annual celebration
August 12-13, Regina
Royal Days, Old West, Celebrations with
parades, rodeos, chuckwagons, outdoor stage
shows, educational and domestic exhibits

ALBERTA

May 24, High River
Lethbridge, Southern Alberta
May 24-August 7, Banff
Summer Showcase
First week in June, Big Valley
River Regatta, and Hot Race
June 2-3, Red Deer
Summer Festival
July 1, Grande Cache
Marathon '76
July 2-3, Calgary
Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, Roping
and barrel racing, rodeo, chuckwagon
racing, night
July 29-31, Lethbridge
Whistle up Days
July 20-31, Edmonton
Kinsmen Days, Everyone goes
parades in costumes and entertainment,
fun runs for girls

First Week of August
Lac Cardinal Provincial Park
North Peace Stampede
July 30-August 2, Lac La Biche
Paw-Wow and Bear Feather Pow Wow
September 2-11, Jasper
Town Folk Culture Tournament
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Third weekend of May, New Westminster
Hay Festival, Highland dancing
Third weekend of May, Grouse
Cliffside Races

Third week of May, Victoria
Vancouver Days, Costumes, vintage cars
topless girls, etc.

Third weekend of July, Kimberley
Annual Festival, Rockies City
Third week of July, Sooke
All Sooke Day Canadian championship
weekend of events, numerous entertainment,
Each of July, Victoria
International Regatta, Hydroplane races,
water ski competition, water balloon fight shows
with fireworks

First week of August, Princeton
Princeton Royal Days, outdoor shows
First weekend of August, Princeton
Summer Dance Jamboree
Mid-August, Victoria
British Columbia Salmon Derby
Second weekend of August, Abbotsford
International Air Show, Canada's
airshow, world famous
Last two weeks of August, Vancouver
Pacific National Exhibition, Free shows,
exhibits, entertainment, midway

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Area 29, Pine Point
Area N.W.T. Squash and Tennis
Dances, Jamboree
Lake Louise, Yellowknife
Mountain Gold Tournament
First week of August, Fort Providence
MacKenzie River Days, 10th since 1968
MacKenzie River parades, sports events
First week of August, Fort Providence
Square Dance Competition

YUKON

June September, Whitehorse
Prestige Polka, Turn-of-the-century
vaudeville stage shows
June September, Dawson City
Gold Rush Days, Gold rush and minstrelsy
nightly at Prince George Theatre
August 17, Dawson City
Discovery Day Parade, handbells display
sports events, hot roars
Last week of August, Mayo
Polar Bear Festival, Polar Bear races
and inter機關ice outdoor activities

This is an attempt to include most Spring-
time and fall holidays across Canada.
But, because this Calendar went to press
several months ago, there may have been
changes in some dates and times. Up-to-date
details can be obtained from local tourism or
Provincial Tourism Offices.



Canada



See your country the CN way.

From a CN train, you get a picture-window view of your country unfolding in all its splendour. Right before your eyes—as you sit back, relax, enjoy good meals, good company and your choice of comfortable accommodation.

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Canada. So much to enjoy.



MAKE SOMETHING THIS SUMMER.

Make a pyramid of cans in a supermarket. Make something grow. Make a meatball sandwich. Make your mark on the business world. Make a pair of blue jeans. Make a long lawn short. Make a dirty dish clean. Make a big satisfying hole in a rose. Make the road smooth again. Make a massive machine go. Make some fine nest. Make a building.

Make a fool of yourself asking questions and learning things. Make your boss happy. Make money.

Come see your nearest Canada Manpower Centre for Students. One visit might make your summer.

HAVE A YOUNG SUMMER.

► Summer
and Immigration
at Information
Royal Airlines
Worldwide
Royal Airlines
Canada Manpower
Centres
for Students

Carlos

THE WORLD'S MOST WANTED MAN
IS A 26-YEAR-OLD PLAYBOY TERRORIST WHOSE
NEXT TARGET COULD BE MONTREAL.

The British press loves to drum up villains in rock-and-roll, and a few months ago, when they needed an appropriate monster for the world's most wanted man, there was one so handy and apt it might have been made for the occasion. They took it from the main character of the British best-seller *Playing Carlos*, *Frederick Forsyth's* *The Day Of The Jackal*, and they gave it the man who made them daydreams: a very popular serial terrorist. In the book, he is a bland, bloodied Englishman. In real life he is a scrawny, brown-eyed Latin American who also goes by the nickname "Carlos." Both men have weaknesses for party women; both morphologists show a deep admiration for pleasure, and are absolutely and proudly cold-blooded.

The most disturbing element the two Jackals share is derangement, since they set their minds to something, the deed is virtually done. What makes the real Jackal different from the one in Forsyth's masterpiece is the facility in trying to predict what he will strike next. We know much of where he's been, but nothing of where he's going. There is no reading ahead. All we know is that he has promised to strike again. Who is he? Islamic? French? Arab? It may also be Montreal. The next target of the terrorist, due in the 1972 Montreal Olympic games, is Minister of Natural Resources during the 1976 Summer Olympics, and Carlos would be the natural choice to lead such an assault.

There is another difference between the book Jackel and Carlos, the Jackal—savagery. "I prefer to look on my own complete savagery," the Jackal of the novel said at one point. "It is the best weapon I have." Carlos wants more of the humanity. "Tell them I'm from Venezuela and my name is Carlos," he said to a go-between during a raid in December on the Vienna headquarters of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (opec). "Tell them I'm from Venezuela. They'll know me."

He has been known as the Jesus Jackal of the Soviets on Pataca, where he is wanted for murder. In Venezuela where he was born. He has been compared in flattering terms to Simon Bolívar, the hero of the independence wars against Spain. In fact, he is rich Ramirez Sánchez, 25 years old, tall, athletic-looking, and handsome student rather than fat, with brown curly hair. He is said to speak fluent Spanish, English, French, Russian and possibly



Arabs and Germans. He is an irresistible playboy. By their own admission he has had at least four girlfriends at the same time over the past many months—two in Paris, two in England—and none of the first is more of one's other's ex-mistress. This dedication to his chosen hobby by someone who appears to be a middle-aged arrangement-seeking 24-year-old company manager may seem like a bit of a stretch in Paris, where the last Colon bin gal who worked in a bank was found to have earned enough of her lover's explosives to blow the entire apartment house sky-high. He is a romantic creature of a confined youth. Rather than the natural result of a delinquent upbringing, a privileged and cosmopolitan development directed and approved of by his parents. Says his father, a wealthy Venezuelan lawyer who believes the only attorney lies in a vacuum extreme left: "Physically and politically I am in total agreement with any 'ism.' Indeed, Carlos seems to have been groomed for the part he has come to play as a perverse and destructive instrument in the hands of the vicious anti-Israel Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (fplp).

For all the power and prestige, the Vienna headquarters of opec is a very modest set of offices. It occupies two floors of what could easily be the Texas Building on the Karl Lueger Ring, opposite the old university building. Sunday, October 21, the day of the raid, an imminent meeting was briefly held in Vienna. The

By Matthew Hagan

meeting wasn't expected to produce much since four important oil ministers were there, such as Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani the Saudi Arabian oil minister, some news agency reporters were on hand, Sidney William Weiss, bureau chief of Reuters, and a man from the Associated Press were tailing us into the lobby near the elevators. Ron Taggiasco, the Milan correspondent of *Associated Press*, was there to make the fourth door. Shyly and alone, a group of young people, three or four of whom clearly were press, and one in a beret, burst in and, waving an open white trench coat over a leather pocket, came to the door and checked with Taggiasco that the conference was still in progress. All of them carried Adidas sports bags. Standing on the first floor, two middle-aged policemen, Inspector José Jorda and Anton Tröbber, were in charge of security. They were in plain clothes and each armed with a handgun. Walker, ever suspicious in a quick-change business, the group of young people moved up the stairs and to the desk of receptionist Edith Heller. When Heller looked up from her switchboard, she saw two young men, one in a Basque beret and leather jacket and the other in a big T-shirt. The one in leather jacket pulled out a revolver and pointed it directly at the door with the words: "Where is the conference room?" Behind them Tröbber had his hands in his pockets. Then the shooting started. In the next four minutes, three people were to die, two of them by the gun terrorist and one by the young man in the beret who would soon identify himself as Carlos.

The gunner was so heavy that Edith Heller had to shout into the phone to the police: "This is Edith. This is Edith. They're shooting all over the place." "The first to die was Tröbber. He grabbed the barrel of Carlos' Beretta machine pistol and almost wrenched it from the terrorist's grip. Amazified Carlos ran off into the reception room. A few moments later, the girl, Gabriele Roosdorff-Bodensteiner, one of the Bauer-Monforts' maids, rushed up to Tröbber and asked: "Are you a policeman?" Tröbber said he was and began to raise his hands. As he did so, the girl took several steps and shot him in the head. She lay below the surface from a distance of about four feet. Tröbber fell dead into the circular. When it reached its ground floor, they found his pistol was still in his holster, unfired. In the confusion that



July, 1975: Carlos, shown in a photo released by the French police (far left), kills two French security service agents and wounds a third. His apartment is searched and in it police discover a small arsenal (in boxes). December, 1975: Carlos and other terrorists raid a meeting of OPEC ministers in Vienna. An Austrian security officer (center) and other terrorists are released before the terrorists take their captives to Algeria. The raid is thought to be the work of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which is led by Dr. George Habash (left).



followed. Tchekler's death, Al-Busnana said, Al-Khalaf, the 23-year-old bodyguard to the Iraqi oil minister, ran up to grapple with the girl, Krocobach's trainee. He managed to grab the gun she was holding and was attempting to grab the gun she was holding and was attempting to grab the gun she was holding when he pulled a sword and shot her in the face. She died agonizingly on the floor, charged d'Alfonso for her inadvertence, which he blamed on diplomatic protocol. The third aider was Yousef Ismaili, a Libyan civil engineer who used to disarm Carlos. The fourth aider forced her to shoot her two sons in the body and throat. Like his female comrades, Carlos later apologized for having to kill a Libyan. Meanwhile, inside the conference room, the twin delegates had left the room. The gunmen walked into the room and one of them asked, in English, "Have you found Yamani?" The Saudi oil minister had been located. "The gunman answered no and then he turned me around.



**Following the Vienna raid, his without one of the terrorists (left) is wounded, Carter
faces with his hostages in a
noncommissioned Austrian F-9.**



With 24 hours Culos and his group—

which he called the *Arm of the Revolution*—has demonstrated that terrorism is no longer just a method of getting attention or money but a workable political tool. It is believed the terrorist sought to receive an agreement from Saudi Arabia to give up its support for Egypt's President Anwar Sadat and to stop intervening in Lebanon. The Saudis and Sadat had agreed to that so that Europe supported the Christians against the extreme left in Lebanon (the Palestinians). Whether the agreement will be kept no one knows, of course, but the war was considered a major victory by the so-called Rejection Front, which included the *Frente Popular de la Liberación de Palestina* (FPL), Libya and Iraq. What have they still to fight for? nothing less than the complete dismantling of Israel.

The Vienna red come about two years ago the day after what is believed to have been the young Venezuelan guerrilla very days since And the difference between the execution of the two plots seems to demonstrate just how far Carlos has come in such a short time His case first surfaced in England on December 3, 1973, when a hooded man—believed to be Carlos—rang the front door bell of English Stiff, president of the Marks and Spencer department store and home

If the neighbours don't serve it, move.



This is it.
With the purple label. Not yellow. Not white.
Deep rich purple. Which is very classy.
Good old class. That's it.

was president of the Bolivarian Federation of Great Britain. When the bolívar was seized, he succeeded by popular demand Carlos Ruiz Sifé, who had been a member of the government. Carlos put the gun at his own temple, but Sifé's fire friend ran off, but did not die. His exceptionally sturdy health is believed to have slowed the bullet enough that it failed to kill him. The difference between that hairy hooded Carlos and the cool, efficient Carlos of the Vienna raid is indicative of his ability to learn new things quickly. It is a knack developed by the circumstances of his early years.

His father earned all three of his sons after his idol, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the Father of the Russian revolution. Ilich (Carlos) was born in 1949; Luis in 1951 and Vladimir in 1953. Dr. José Altagracia Ramírez Núñez, the father, is a lawyer, now sixty-four and weathered looking, living in the many Venezuelan towns of San Cristóbal. Once he had intended to become a priest, but waited for only two years before realizing it was not for him. He left and went to Bogotá, the capital of Colombia, where he studied law. His political ideas were formed under the Cuban-born populist Jorge Eliecer Gaitán (who

was later murdered) and Gustavo Machado, of the then outlawed Venezuelan Patriotic Party. Until Nicolás Khermanovitch came along, he was part heretic, but he decided many years earlier than the Communist party were becoming too conservative, and so began his long drift toward the extreme left. He believes today the change from the capitalist system to the socialist system is possible only through armed struggle, and adds, "My son has learned that to be a general."

Ironically, the lawyer father who so fervently espoused Communism also became an extremely wealthy man, probably a millionaire in real estate holdings, and was able to give his sons a comfortable education. With their mother Elsa, from whom the father is now separated, they traveled around Latin America and the Caribbean from the time Rich was eight years old, always with the best tutors money could buy.

In 1963, when he was 14, Rich entered the Colegio Fermín Toro, the biggest school in Caracas, and began his formal education probably longer. The Venezuelan law director Fermín Jiménez had not been long overseer of the liberal govern-

ment of President Raúl Leoni, but was being threatened with both right and left. The children from the school were recruited, and many became targets of the leftist Cancer and party. Rich undoubtedly had his political awakening at this time. In 1966, Dr. Ramírez decided the two had more (or less) to appreciate the Old World, and he sent them to London, where they took up residence in a small family atmosphere. Found there a very young (Carlos was 17 when he arrived) and curious in a way in the throes of a cultural revolution. During the next two years, living a virtuous life in "swinging" London, they were undoubtedly influenced by the revolutionary ideas of their generation, even if that revolution of culture and ideas bore little resemblance to the revolution Carlos espouses today. It was, apparently, a quiet time for him. He prepared for his college entrance exams and even taught conversational Spanish at a prep school. His social life was hardly remarkable, though he tried, unsuccessfully, to date his own mother.

It is not known why the father returned to England and had his own older son study Russian from an old typewriter was said and that, in the autumn of 1968, shipped him off to the famous Lomonosov University in Moscow, but in any event on the return point in the polarization of Carlos. Little is known now of the boy's stay in Moscow, but the father died (it was during this period that Carlos came to loathe Soviet Communism). One reason was personal, another political. In the first instance, Carlos came under criticism for his notorious debauchery in contrast to his social life in London, the Latin American was regarded as an exotic catch by Russian girls, and he



Father and son: Carlos is Ilich Ramírez Sánchez, the son of a wealthy Venezuelan lawyer. Dr. José Altagracia Ramírez Núñez, a lifelong admirer of Lenin, after whom Carlos was named.

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assisted in on his new-found popularity. He painted for more than a dozen women than he did pursuing the well-directed political activities offered by the university authorities. In the second year, he attended a meeting of the French-speaking Association at the embassy, where he made the acquaintance of a French-speaking Alsatian woman who had refused to renew the sponsorship of young students studying at Carlton school. The police had condemned the area to keep foreign students away, but Carlos slipped through, became embroiled in a running fight with the police and threw an axe-book at the embassy. It was the first time he was caught, even though it had been his intention to remain there, while home on holidays, he developed a stomach-ache, which required several days hospital treatment. The university gave him a pass of absence, but if one will

in 1976 before he was arrested in Moscow and while he was being held in custody he fell ill. It must have been then, for he was soon released by the Moscow membership of the Vietnamese Communist Party and not long after that escaped from the school; it is thought by many to have been his last contact with the Soviet system.

The disease of Carlos left him in the care of his relatives from whom he has not surfaced since December 1976, the exact date unknown, but it is believed to have been about 1978. Since then he has moved from place to place, mostly in Brazil, where he spent two years or more teaching unsuccessfully around the Middle East and then, in 1983, enrolled for a term at the London School of Economics at which he wrote his parents, declaring he was finished with "Soviet education."

In July, 1973, the Afghan terrorist leader Mohamed Boudia was blown up in his car in Paris, presumably by Israeli agents. Last month, a young man identifying himself Carlos Martinez arrived in Paris to take over Boudia's terrorist unit, a cell that consisted of about eight people. That Carlos was selected to lead this important unit is in itself an experience as interesting as he must have shown during those two previous years. During that time he had been under the influence of Dr. George Habash, the leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, whose main support comes from Libya's leader, Colonel Qaddafi (Qaddafi, interestingly, is also financing his anti-Communist cause, which is said to be a natural result of his partial political devotion to Islam.)

Carlos Ghosn may never let Qaddafi himself, become Hitler, the Hitler Leader. He thought not to trust the Libyan leader. He believes Qaddafi's anti-Communist has invasively and Libya to secret deals with the United States, a country much despised by the Arab for its incessant support of Israel. The north and the rest of the Islamic front, Libya and Iraq, are constantly at odds with the majority of the Arab world—composed of Egypt, Syria, Jordan and the terrorist group that used to be the most

on Organisation (O.P.O.), who say they had been willing to settle for a mini-Palestinian partitioning of the West Bank and Gaza. Resolution F-191 will move some of this area West to a diminished Israel completely, leaving the P.L.O. in control. The anti-Judaic logics of that land transfer are surely the essential of De Weizsäcker's, the middle aged operational head of the rump and Dr. Hirsch's main idea. It has been fluidized over the past years which has facilitated the Arab terrorist war to wantonly violate gauge caps on the peninsula. Red Army and the Banderites have been instrumental in West Germany. In 1971 it was Hirsch and De Weizsäcker bringing people from all over Europe to a camp seminar at a ruined castle in anti-Semitic Lebanon. Carluo was one who came who was obviously impressed.

Whenever he came to the attention of Bob and Hadfield, it was clear that Carlos received extensive training from them until July 1971, when he arrived in Paris as new head of Commando Bouïra, the cell of the late Algerian terrorist. Nothing else is known about his arrival in Paris, but it is known that he remained in France until 1974, when he returned to Argentina.

trans to Paris, where they had cooled and in August they started an bombing of the offices of the Jewish *L'Action* League that ends the French DDT made an important start at Orly airport. Vichy, Puyi, the Japanese Red Army came and participated. The *AzA* returned to get some back turned to the *PFLP*, asking to return the favor for the *ata's* May 12, massacre at Lod Airport, and he altered Carlos to do what he could to assist Faraya. On September 11, Carlos and his men, along with other members of the *AzA*, seized the French Embassy at the corner for the *ata*. The raid took place on September 13. On September 15 Carlos announced an MSL group would use the Douglass, a Panavia craft, and thereby caused the embassy to end in the *ata's* favor. As all things Carlos. The failed plan, it seems, Faraya was released and the *AzA* flew from Holland to Syria with a few 6000 mazos to boot.

A three-month lull followed the raiding, but toward the end of 1954 it flared again in Pales' same highly sophisticated rocket-launching tactic. This time a divisional-level anti-aircraft battery and a seven-man Palestine team to operate them were in the same truck in January. 1955 they tried to intercept an El Al plane at Orly airport at the final landing, but the anti-aircraft battery had been disabled. No other news was Carlson himself involved.

went to the Middle East, and in June he returned with disturbing news. He had been picked up by the Lebanese security service and interrogated for a day and a night in Beirut. Moushakher said a Tortureer had sat in on the talk and listened quietly and he thought perhaps the foreigner might be an American CIA man. Carlos related further that he had been interrogated so fast and so roughly that he had had time only to recall the name of his adviser in order that he might lead them to the Barnet cell. Curiously determined to stand his ground, aware the person's Venezuelan play boy and big leaguer while Moushakher loyalty ran to London to draw the rounds off. Sent back by the British Special Branch, Moushakher was permitted to remain in Britain and live free on £2,000 a year for his trouble.

Nancy Sanchez's party in the Latin Quarter of Paris. They were staging a farewell party for her. After four years studying anthropology at the Sorbonne, she was going home to Venezuela to study a *comunidad* Indian tribe. She had already left for the airport that evening when *Monachello* and three *SEGB* agents arrived. For some reason none of them noticed Carlos, who entered the door appeared to be totally drunk. The agents asked him to accompany them to their office for some questioning, and Carlos said he would come along if he could go to the washroom first.

and he was
Alder.
Dr. B.
about
when
where

he has been much sympathised since he is who actually employs a Carter model. The intervention in Libya, therefore, was probably about saving his political career.

The main reason is Libya's position of strategic importance. In addition to its oil wealth, in February 1986, Telegraph reported that an African respondent had heard said by a dissident member of the Libyan government that President Qaddafi had organised the over-seas terrorist, the informer was relating at a roadside villa part occupied by the Libyan secret service that was further maintained that Qaddafi gave Carter a reward of two million dollars for his successful and Haus-a-Klein.

The guerrillas wounded in the clash during the raid and brought back by the terroristic far-left group of terrorists was supposed to have received

there are two other themes. Unconscious remarks by Brem suggest that the lack of Arafat's minister and an Iranian agent were destined to die in the Vienna

they were up against only after a very long time. They had to wait for the Soviet Union to become strong enough to be a real power. It will be well if Dr. Hirsch and Goldfarb of the CIA do plan the raid to some financial freedom from the men of the mercenary Colonel Gaddafi they are known to deserve. The last is the most outstanding. Certain intelligence experts maintain that despite the many wars in the Levant, Libya kept up a connection with the U.S. heavily disguised. It is said that he met frequently with various secret service agents while he was still a U.S. Pats and that the meetings ended after the French tilt involved in having the Cubans expelled when upon this they say the Central Committee is no more than a secondary Soviet body. Politically, the Soviets are not interested in the U.S. Pats or the U.S. Pats are not interested in the Soviets. If, however, the Soviets are actually associated with Carlos, it adds weight in support of those who maintain that their encouragement to some groups keep Western democracies on a constant shooting

Acknowledgments of Frederick Forsyth's book
and for himself so he and Carlos were
not in that respect. And so far they are
not in another, as well, in the foot-
baller is finally tracked down, whereas
the chapter on Carlos has yet to be
written.

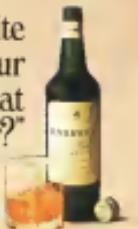


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The World

OTHER VOICES, OTHER ROOMS: CRACKS IN THE MOSCOW MONOLITH



Berlinguer and Marchais outside the Palace of Congresses in Moscow; Berlinguer held an International movement may be weakened, but the leader's hold on Russia appears stronger than ever

Even in the 5,000-old oligarchs and guests at Moscow's Palace of Congresses their wane turnout could not camouflage the undercurrent of ideological division. On the surface, all had gone well during the 11-day congress. Leonid Brezhnev, compiling comments about his health, delivered a five-hour address on Moscow's leadership of the Communist world and was swamped with tributes. Some delegations immediately started the country's ambitious new five-year plan, which calls for housing industrial output by 42% and裁 by 17% each year until 1990. But if the Komsomol was to emerge from the congress, it was clear that other powerful Communists leaders were following a different course.

Leaders of the Italian, French and Spanish Communist parties chose the congress to publicly reassert in blunt terms Moscow's vision of global Communism. Instead of discounting the protestant they argued that the future of socialism could best be served by accepting partial parliamentary supremacy and freedom of speech and religion.

The unprecedented criticism of Moscow's dogma came as no surprise even though it signified a new split in the world Communist movement. Far years leaders of Western Europe's Communist parties have attempted to assert their autonomy of their independence from Moscow, and have favoured the need for national revolutions and repudiation of individual and

collective freedoms. With key elections approaching in Italy and France, Italy's Enrico Berlinguer and French Communist leader Georges Marchais were all too aware that their revisions of the congress would have a decisive influence on their future success at the polls.

For his part, Marchais decided the extent to which he could converge. Frightened of his critics for Moscow's philosophy was simply to ignore the congress. Instead of new "Great Planning," who succeeded delegations by making of "socialism in France" and "the change in the character of our country" the slogan of a Great Plan, he focused on a discussion on the benefits of free markets. But it was left to Italian leader Enrico Berlinguer to lay down the essentials of the new nationalism and he did so in a speech that made a clear to Moscow's hosts that there was little room for compromise: "We stand for a socialist society which guarantees respect for all individual and collective freedoms for religious freedom and for the freedom of culture, the arts and the sciences," he said.

As each of the Communist leaders from Western Europe delivered new notes of disdained a warning that they were doing a little class-awareness from Moscow's podium as well. The Russians probably recognized that and they had been in play down the bold rhetoric. But Moscow also knows that for all of their cries of refor-

mance, the Italian, French and Spanish parties set for from unfeeling as a rock like British suspicion of maintaining an image of independence and there are major political differences in their concept of national interests. While Berlinguer was expressing the Italian Communist desire to stay within the arc and a host of other democratic European organizations, the French delegation was denouncing President Giscard d'Estaing for bringing France back to war. Indeed the rivalry surfaced on a personal basis as well. Perturbed by Berlinguer's speech had aroused strong reaction in the European press, the French delegation relied on an old technique to spread their liaison networks. Without warning, a session for protocol, Plenum and closed up at the programs press center and held a secret press conference with invited reporters present. Not to be outdone, two days later the Italian side of Berlinguer's delegation to conduct another impromptu meeting clearly intent on keeping the press involved. The play worked. Reporters were kept busy as they gathered copies of the "revolutionary speeches" which made headlines in the major papers.

Ironically, Moscow's best hope of retaining influence over the west European Communists may lie with the American Berlinguer's party has already begun initiative efforts to establish some communication with Washington. If the American rabbi's example, the party will have no other option but to return to its traditional ties with Russia through their hypotheses offer.

But whatever may happen in that direction there is no doubt that Moscow's dominance and its concept of world Communism no longer enjoy automatic acceptance by socialist followers. That fact, so clearly established at the congress, may in the long term be instrumental in helping Europe's Communists to realize their dreams of becoming respected and powerful agents of European political status.

SEY MULRAN

FLORIDA

"All the voice money can buy"

"The most thing about being a power in power is that you can use it," and the glib Presidential role and his comment provided a succinct summary of the strategy that had catapulted Gerald Ford from underdog to winner in the Florida primary. With 52% of the vote, Ford easily beat Ronald Reagan who only a month before voting day

was being touted by his supporters as a two-time favorite. There was good reason for their optimism. Franklin institutionally conservative, was Reagan's strongest ally, and his healthcare loss to the President in New Hampshire proved they still had the governor of California that was capable of pulling off an upset. All that was not lost on the Bush camp, and when the President rolled into the state for a whirl wind tour of campaign stops 3 days before the polls opened he became the complete polarizing entity the awesome power of his office to literally buy his way popularity.

Feed began by announcing that Marti Mariana, a Florida electronics firm, had been awarded a \$55-million mineral coal strip mine which would obtain more power and greater prosperity for Florida State. He announced that he had made a \$25-million federal grant available for funding an air dredging plant station on Manatee, promising that industrial waste would be processed for improving roads throughout the state. And there, advertising his bid had used Gov. Gil's influence, he announced that Dade had personally secured the 1978 International Chamber of Commerce Convention for

The metamorphosis of Jerry Ford from bumbling and responsible member of Congress to shrewd and resourceful politician was startling—even to his campaign workers. "He's not the hickassedly risulted that we guys over here," said one. Reagan and his advisers, taken by surprise, were outraged. Estimating that Ford had dispensed more than \$200 million in government funds to the state, Deane Kenne, Reagan's campaign director, snapped: "There was no way that we could count the load of legal funds which Mr. Ford sent us." Fiebig added: "We're goin' for the role of the nation'solvency when the Reagan-Ford fight is decided pretty soon. The federal treasury can't afford more protection than this one. But the Ford strategy in Florida was not ad hancum and hancum. He chose the Senate election to demonstrate his anti-Communist bona fides, to demonstrate the strength that he could run on his right wing. He was step-by-step. Was only fit to take the opportunity, while surrounded by Cuban exiles or Miami to demonstrate Paul Cootie as an "international outlaw," but he also announced he was dragging "Florida" with his constituency.

candidate is clearly gaining ground, and there are already signs that "incremental" movements in such important states as California and Illinois will work together toward a consensus deadlock that would result in his nomination. Humphrey's image in the "Sales" candidate role continued to improve and with the feeling that as a variety of Presidential campaigns he may be the only Democrat capable of beating Gerald Ford in the November election.

Chap.

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Georgia to the surprise of Atlanta Georgia governor Ernest Carter who was 24% of the state's Democratic vote. Alabama's George Wallace, with 21%, and Senator Henry "Scoop" Jackson, who polled 20% of the vote, were as much for Carter's evangelical campaign style. Even Jackson, along with Atlanta congressman Morris Udall, remain loose-fist with Carter, who despite his example in Florida, has no claim to the middle-of-the-road Democratic majority. With most of the Democratic establishment a runaway winner, the result of the primary left Senator Hubert Humphrey delighted.

early February at "nursing premise." Now it appears that even *Hua* has fallen from grace—*at least temporarily*. His blunder antagonized Mao by stamping to have the chairman's forty poster attacks on the *revisionists* who are trying for rapid increases in industrial output. To the 47-year-old Chairman and his radicals these objectives are anathema. Maoists fervently believe that an increasingly industrialized society would encourage *commodities*, thus preventing China from achieving pure *Maoism*.

moderates are slowly but surely proving they held the balance of power. The party has warned that "no fighting group will be formed as it were under Mao's Red Guard policy in the States. Moreover foreign diplomats have been reassured that foreign policy will remain unchanged and even the People's Liberation Army, the most powerful body in China, has remained untouched by the Maoist campaign. Even so, Mao's moderation and pragmatism fails know they lack his skilful developed throat and visionary fire and their present commitment of the radicals may be only temporary.

Mac is expected to continue his efforts of maintaining a fundamentalist society and to intensify his campaign this spring but the Chairman's old battle allies those who helped him hammer home the cultural revolution are gone. Now he stands with younger uncompromised leaders as far from what may be the law of his political battles. **HAROLD ELLIOTTHORPE**



Carter and Wallace If the First was going to quit the White House, the



An unswilling Prince
knows no greater lie than a
lost designation. We can
never consent to any

Naturally the British press uses the above details of the lives of members of the royal family with a singular ringing focus designed to interest. What spurred the current wave of speculation was that the Princess and Llewellyn were seen strolling hand in hand on the beach and apparently made an attempt to hide their affection for each other. Last year Llewellyn courted Margaret for long weekends at a cottage in a trembling, Georgian country house near Malvernshire. Wales. According to a folk song, Margaret arrived equipped with Wellington boots and helped Llewellyn dig the vegetable garden and plant shrubs, and trees. The Princess slept in the only properly furnished room in the house, which was decorated by her bedpost, open fireplace and a vine over the surrounding countryside. Llewellyn's bed was a four-poster mattress on the floor. But much of what went on has been

The princess who didn't live happily ever after

"Only a month before her 80th birthday the Queen is facing the most difficult personal and constitutional dilemma of her 25-year reign," proclaimed the London *Daily Mirror* early this month. "The question is, can she solve 'The Sissons Problem'?" Should she change her hitherto inflexible attitude toward divorce within the royal family? The occasion was an outburst of contusion in the British press, unprecedented in its frankness, on the subject of Queen Elizabeth's turbulent younger sister, 45-year-old Princess Margaret. She had just returned from a month's holiday on the Caribbean island

of Missoula with her current concert companion shaggy-haired Roddy Llewellyn, 28-year-old younger son of Olympic gold medalist horseman Lord Colonel Henry Llewellyn. His photographer-husband, Lord Scarsdale, was not with her.

son present from the Prinzess, a wooden "nursery picture" with about 30 objects arranged in it. They include an old Dutch boy, a monkey, a tapir, a tapir, a bear, a plantation father, a group of parchment birds in the skies, and a child's bird. Uncle Wily, who was a silver star in his day, easily refutes all claims to originality: "It's a private collection between Morgan and myself."

To cap off one night during her last visit the Prinzess triggered a sing-song. With Uncle Wily playing the piano the pair sang along including suchloyd favorites as *Blue Moon*, *Chattanooga Choo Choo* and *If You Were the Only Girl in the World*.

Close friends say that Margaret's waywardness is at least partly due to the fact she has never recovered from not being allowed to marry her first love and childhood sweetheart, George Captain. Peter Townsend says a divorce

beautiful American girl, Pamela Colman, London fashion editor of *Vogue*. An article in the *Ladies' Home Journal* alleged "Secret Rivalry" between Margaret and Mary over the affair. Stories of an increasing divorce became so persistent that Buckingham Palace issued an official denial. But from that same Margaret and Mary have rarely been seen in public together, though they are often seen with their escorts. It was reported that in 1939 the question of a divorce was discussed by Queen Mary and Prince Philip. Apparently Prince Philip was in favor of a divorce, but the Queen had advised him not to, as she thought it would be better if they should each go their own way and "be happy about it."

Alas, Kilkenny came along two years later. Margaret's Travadouls had been dead at least once a year she travels about Mississippi, an island owned by the Hon. Dr. Treadwell, once a *lady* known to every Princess. She once described as "the only place in the world where I can truly relax." Treadwell gave the couple a load of seedling peat when they honeymooned on the island. During their frequent visits Margaret arranged for 800-800 kilos to be held, but Lord Snowdon has never noticed. Margaret is a thin smoker and a fairly heavy drinker. Her favorite drink is gin and tonic, and she rarely has seven before lunch. A showman reported attending a dispensary in which she shortly died and the audience stood in three rows to watch her last moments. She was reported to be on her way from New York to take a tour in the front row. But after she returned to the bar for another drink, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. The Queen Mother's influence in keeping the marriage together has been enormous. Both the Queen Mother and Queen are strong believers in the unity and strength of family ties.

The British monarchy has rarely been so vulnerable and the Queen does not want it to continue. The main aspect now threatening the Palace is that Margaret's lack of discretion is raising the question as to whether she justifies the £35,000 a year income she derives from public funds. The Queen refuses to consent to an increase in her stipend to position her at £75,000. Margaret's annual income is more than 100 official engagements less than her. But the vast majority of those who benefit from royal patronage are creative and do good. Her contribution to the creation stories of the royal family is a fraction of that of any hard-working member of the Queen Mother's team. Prince Philip, Princess Alexandra, Prince Charles, the Duke of Gloucester, could not agree more.

People

Frank Raby of the Toronto Star wrote with thinly veiled incredulity, "that she displayed 'unparalleled focus,' and that she was 'remarkably lucid.' Dick Beddoes of the *Globe and Mail* commented, 'Her own image, that of an empty headed egomaniac blessed only with a remarkable physique, has cracked.' For some reason, perhaps lack of preparation, (a quick read of her *Playboy* interview of a couple of years ago would have done it), the two men resulted in *People*. Welch's intelligence is the problem in that Plato's game might have done no more than the sun for the first time. Welch in Toronto for a 10 day stint at the Royal York Hotel, waved Raby with such words as "trustworthy" and "intelligent," and just around Beddoes by taking knowledge by short pellets. In spite

The characters in George V. Higgins' next novel will be populated by the Black slayer Higgins, whose remarkable and successful books (including *The Friends of Eddie Coyle* and *Cape's Trade*) are composed almost entirely of brilliant dialogue, his pen on his ear, his mind in defending either black or white society.

Malice Cleaver

On charges that could put Cleaver in jail for 72 years. Retiring in the United States after seven years of self-imposed exile, Cleaver was quickly plucked in a California jail, charged with three counts of attempted murder and three counts of assault with a deadly weapon. The charges come out of a battle between Cleaver's Black Panthers and Oakland police in 1968. In taking the case, Higgins, a former assistant attorney general in Massachusetts,



Spicer (left) was just as secretive

Daesh The Third Reich made from Hitler baneheans Albert Speer a comfortable, if not wealthy man and his second book, the just-published *Spooner* (published by the New York Times Book Review as "Speer's choice") will most certainly keep him in the style to which he's become accustomed. But there's one detail that remains of Speer's personal history. Though he avoided postwar Nuremberg—it only tap Speer to do so—after 25 years in Biberach Prison for his war crimes, Speer has strenuously maintained that he never knew about the extermination camps and the death of six million Jews (though he does blame himself for not asking). This fall, however, a biography of Hitler will be published which, the editor-in-chief of Doubleday reveals, will contain numerous details proving that Speer was Hitler's architect and master of arts and war production, was kept informed about the fate of the Jews and that he "lived through his teeth" in Nuremberg.

Orton would speculate by the revelations of *Playboy* that John F. Kennedy was a **Brother**. **Walter** had admitted that he once slept with John F. Kennedy. "It's a secret I can't keep no longer," Pusack tongue further into chisel, she said her breakup group, the *Stevies*, had all done the same—“talk about a bag of Pugs.”

Milford (left) in *Who...?*



Cleaver: pinching imparts an Higgins' *Trade*

gave a shot at the sun to the Clever Defense Committee, which is having problems raising funds. Commenting on the former (white) Friends of Eddie Cleaver, Higgins sighted: "They out on their ears, they wasted their faces, and they're wearing clean shirts. Cleaver? He's not relevant to their station in life now."

While there is still no runaway candidate for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination in the United States, George F. Will, the conservative American columnist, sees **Hubert Humphrey** fading Will argues that out of the remains, *Hubert* ("I've got a great idea, instead of getting myself killed in a car accident, I'll just sit in my basement for a few months under a tarp") will be the last to stand. For instance, Will argues, Humphrey was rated as the highest of *Tiger Woods* in Dallas and discovered that if the players conjugated there during games would be worth they had to stand. Humphrey turned this sucker belief



Welch: boy, did she have new ovaries then

of the relatively high-level press conference discussion about politics ("We discussed the fact that John F. Kennedy doesn't have a healthy background and therefore didn't have the wealth") and himself ("I've got a great idea, instead of getting myself killed in a car accident, I'll just sit in my basement for a few months under a tarp") will be the last to stand. For instance, Will argues, Humphrey was rated as the highest of *Tiger Woods* in Dallas and discovered that if the players conjugated there during games would be worth they had to stand. Humphrey turned this sucker belief

"absurd."

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Sports

A BRIER THAT HINGED ON THE QUESTION: WHO'LL BLOW IT TODAY?



Newfoundland's a winners **MacDuff**, **Kris Tomasson** and **Doug Nuttall** as **John**

The 1976 Canadian Curling Championship may long be remembered as the Intolerable Year. A cabdriver found \$400 in a wallet left behind by a Vancouver passenger and returned it. The Brier Committee refused to allow visitors from Montreal after their bus was stolen. And Manitoba skip **Clive McDonald**, in the week preceding round, was so short with a draw that spelled victory for Quebec's **Jim Utley**. Utley said that was an Utley almost nobody seemed serious to win. With 12 of 14 draws completed, no ones were still in contention. It wasn't until the final round that Newfoundland's **Jack MacDuff** clinched the title, and, indeed, eliminated **Quebec's** **John Morris**, who, taking the title to a new standard, had averaged less than one victory a year.

Just what did a grizzled controller MacDuff tell Morris? "As one who was a winner two years ago," says Warren Hansen, "I can tell you there's nothing to it—except the personal motivation. That's all." There is, however, a top in Dutch Mountain, later that month, for the world championship. And there it passes. The Brier is a glamour event, particularly in *Winnipeg*, Canada. In Winnipeg alone some 30,000 people can sit on a semi-regular basis in Regent, about 70,000 people at least in Canada's premier rock festival, sitting in an cold, unheated exhibition hall. For up to nine hours a day "Imagine

nothing like this watching a bunch of go-loosey rocks roll up and down a sheet of ice," says veteran sponsor Jack Wells, who now does public relations work for the sponsor. "A guy has to be nuts. But look at this place. There were 3,000 people out there for every draw. We think we're still going to sell 'em out."

But much as the religion of curling and apparently the gospel of spending, curling officials claim live curling telecasts attract a large audience and anything on the car's sports program, and that the pre-taped curling classic series is comparable in appeal to *the World Series* which



Gowen and **Hillman** 38 years until 23 hours later, a semi-life together as Jets

now in the more Saturday time slot. Those events already appear in the calendar. This year's winner, Utley, picked up \$16,000. Cuppings and cupsights have multiplied immensely during the past decade and prizelongs are sprouting up in major cities. In fact, in general, the winning ends of the curling bonspiels are collected, in cash or even silver.

And there have been \$50,000-plus tournaments at Niagara, or a Ron MacNaught, the concession was 17 times world's been playing for second prize. "The showstopping was insanely good," says Harvey MacNaught, whose Niagara was won in 1973. "The strategy was awful. Most skips seemed to play as if the opposition were going to win. If they didn't make the perimeter that left the other guys a chance for two and lost control of the game." The exceptions were MacDuff and McDonald's *Dollards*, both rated 23-1 shots to win. They didn't make all the shots, but they made the right ones. It was that kind of River.

Brothers of the suitcase

With no nation falling faster than Newfoundland, one of the few areas of good news from the World Hockey Association this winter has been the Winnipeg Jets. A first-place powerhouse, the Jets beat 17-year-old millionaire **Bobby Hull** steady padlocking from Winnie-p-bean for Duley and the fluffy play-making of 2025-year-old **Steve**, **Ulf Nilsson** and **André Ashberg**. With that same lineage last year, the Jets failed to make the play-offs. The difference last season may well be the performances of two of destiny's whipping boys: defenceman **Larry Miron** and **Heinzen**,

Hello, Canada and hockey fans in...Hello? Hey, wake up!

Sports column by John Robertson



In a strict marking sense, the National Hockey League could best be described as barely fit. It begins from December in April through a dozen-plus 720 game schedule series in the knowledge that 12 of an 18 teams will advance unopposed into the Stanley Cup playoffs without passing meadously. Not everybody makes the play-offs. You have to be able to skate with either foot. Actually, the six-month schedule has generated tremendous interest, especially in cross-country travel.

The trouble with west managers is that they're progressive thinkers. They take 720 games to eliminate six teams, while their peers across the World Hockey Association opt for enthusiasm. They start with 14 teams and eliminate franchises as the season goes along. It's necessary to make the world go 'round. You have to be a weekly payroll and stand up for all the games. The last team to go bankrupt wins the championship. Everyone looks off.

Meanwhile, back on the sets, there's an applause you hear it's the sound of salesmen slapping the fans awake. ESSO is the play-offs approach, a lot of questions remain unanswered. Can the Canadians maintain their 30-point lead in the Norris division? Can the Rangers right of John Ferguson in the battle for last place in the Patrick division? Can the owners of the Kansas City Scouts beat their players to the punch on paydays? Even the new network couldn't stand all the suspense. It dropped the Wednesday night game of the week before the season even began because of technical difficulties. How do you do a slow-motion replay of a down-the-line play? Now one radio has announced it will drop Sunday night network games from now until it replaces them with top 100 hits. And remember the slogan always kept to the flagellar for the best? Well, what fans started referring to the Washington Caps-

By now May is approaching, and you have yet to waste one ounce of suspense. So you bring the fans back off the golf courses and by then all Imperial Oil or mosquito repellent which has also gone up two dollars a barrel. And then go according to plan this year the Montreal Canadiens and Philadelphia Flyers will begin their two-out-of-seven Stanley Cup Oil or mosquito repellent which has also gone up two dollars a barrel.

"We're going to play on a team that our fans and skates as well as this one," says Kenyon with Olszewski. "Victory is often today's potential disaster, now find themselves in the right place at the right time." Destiny? Olszewski says, "It had to be destiny."

88,800,000

39 and Gerald Bernier-Odowski, 27, who between them have to lead for 23 pro teams and whose paths have never crossed until this season "throwbacks," says Coach Buddy Kroppen, "Old-timers" prides in the real sense, who give everything they've got.

Hilman and Olszewski have been playing for a long time. Twenty-two years in the pros, the broad-shouldered Hilman is the most traded player in big-league history. Wiesniewski is his right-hand man. The building Olszewski the last four years at age 30 more because of a mysterious childhood disease in the game's second-most-traded player; the job is his fifth team in 17 years. The "Big O" to his teammates Olszewski started this season as a Minnesota Fighting Saint and was traded January 23 to Winnipeg about a month later. The Saints ceased operations. Like a man climbing into a demoralized Hilman situated in Cleveland two years ago—his first stop after a brief loss in a minor league he was once owned by his separate NHL club—in one season and three in one day. 37 games last year he recorded a remarkable 10 goals and 16 assists, sharing the off-season with a new place of birth. "The friend we can't see our own signature," said Cleveland general manager Jim Veresen. The last promptly packed his bags.

Hilman and Olszewski play the game the same way, in all that's well, but with a certain Big-Apple in a profile center. Kroppen's free-for-all system the two rarely get mixed with Holt Heding and Nelson, the highest scoring line on hockey, but both stickhandle and pass with facility, as though the game's own course depended on their execution. Olszewski's jets have discovered, in not afraid to dive head first to stop a puck ("I'm the damn thing, but I'm a former coach," he told him). "It gets a new face." Holtan, one of the game's most popular players, is an astoundingly—almost every player in hockey—affectionately called "the people's player." From the first time also rats, play the worst the second best play the second worst (i.e., When the irretrievable extinction is over, you take the first line round survivors and put them against the four-league leaders, right?) Wrong. You go back to scratch and make up another eighth-best division. Who wants what they asked for, second or third? It was only a 72-game schedule.

By now May is approaching, and you

have yet to waste one ounce of suspense. So you bring the fans back off the golf courses and by then all Imperial Oil or mosquito repellent which has also gone up two dollars a barrel.

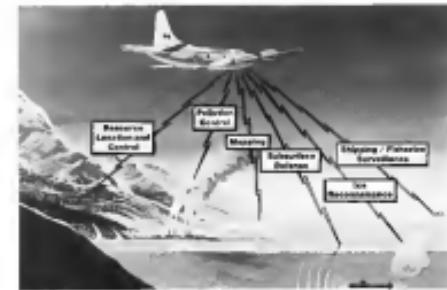
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Business

IF LOCKHEED CAN STILL PRODUCE, CANADA MAY STILL CONSUME



The Orcon and its works II looks like a case of "pig more, lay later"

Through a swirl of fat, the Canadian government may help bid out financially troubled and stranded ridges Lockheed Aircraft Corp. of Burbank, California. The government is going hot November to purchase 55 Lockheed Orcon profit aircraft for about one billion dollars to replace its 30-year-old, Canadian-built fleet of Argus planes. But early this year just in the government was to sign a contract with Lockheed, the company's practice of bribing foreign officials to buy its planes for the benefit of its shareholders.

In October, Defense Minister Jean Chrétien announced Lockheed chairman Robert Harris and vice-chairman Roy Anderson to his office February 16. While there had been an suspicion of hidden fees paid to Canadian officials, Richardson wished to know if Lockheed could survive the adverse publicity and attendant canceled foreign contracts and deliver the Orcon II Canada unscheduled.

The Lockheed executives assured Richardson that much of their business remained in the United States and there was little likelihood of American contracts being canceled. But Black had another message for Richardson, because of Lockheed's overextended credit situation (estimated \$500 million in debts spread over 24 banks) the company could not possibly raise the capital to start production of the Orcon II. The money had to come from the Defense Department, but he knew all about that some advanced programs would have to come from the government. Defense had budgeted \$30 million for the contract in the coming fiscal year. But he assumed

the remainder reported to be about \$100 million would be raised by Lockheed itself. "I caused it say it was a deliberate attempt to mislead us, but we did have our [Lockheed's] own memo," Richardson told the Hamilton Spectator.

The opposition says the government

And it's great on toast in the morning

Three years ago Alberta had made major contribution to the world of drink the mid-size, a sturdy combination of beer and wine juice. Now, however, Westmancraft has another potion to bring about: Honey Rose, a wine made from honey and raspberries. Honey Rose is the creation of Colorado-born Dick Langford who three years ago, even went a dozen inventors that Alberta with only two winter months easily accommodate it. Thus, this one, however, would be different it would capitalize on the province's thriving honey industry. In a related downtown laboratory in Calgary wine aficionados from California, local combinations of Honey and blackberries (the color wasn't available, honey and strawberries have purple honeys and blueberries have purple honeys and blueberries the blueberries don't ferment easily) and Langford (a chef and amateur distiller) 87 percent of the honey used—thousands of them—comes by the 200 tons of honey the western world produces. According to Langford, Honey Rose will be served this year and add Mead, another honey drink to the list of Honey Rose and various concoction grape wines.



Langford: eat your heart out, Billy Bee

A 40-seat restaurant and theatre, Under Oneida, is also offering—thousands of them—honey by the 200 tons of honey the western world produces. According to Langford, Honey Rose will be served this year and add Mead, another honey drink to the list of Honey Rose and various concoction grape wines.

should get out now. "We are in danger of losing money to a company that is on a slippery slope," says Allen McDonald, president of the Canadian division. "It does decide to back out of the Lockheed deal, it will almost certainly face a damage suit. Lockheed has already started work on the project. And if Ontario decides to move to the rear-seat on the bid, Boeing Co. of Seattle—struggling with a whole new set of problems Boeing delayed March 5 when it has paid out \$79 million in "contingencies"—the industry euphemism for kickbacks in foreign contracts—to gain contracts for its aircraft during the past five years.

BY JEFFREY HARRIS

No business like war business

The restrictions imposed on Japan by the consequences of the end of World War II clearly specified that "war potential will never be maintained" again by the Japanese. Yet another of these constitutional clauses sets out a set of principles laid down by Prime Minister Eisaku Sato in 1967, forbidding the export of military equipment to Communist nations, countries under French colonial rule, Rhodesia and South Africa and countries involved in armed conflict. Yet ever-mapped Japanese trading companies from existing positions on the international world stage made. Now, because of recent economic problems in Japan and the country's need for assured supplies of oil, it appears that the trading companies may soon be allowed back into the business of arms exports.

Japan's Great National Product increased by a solid 2.6% last year, yet a drop from its contours, despite digit growth, and industries such as Mitsubishi, Toshiba, president of Mitsubishi Corp., have been pressuring the government for new market opportunities. Weapon sales in one of Japan's most influential business group, the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) has also demanded support for arms exports. This would mean Japan's halting its policy for Middle East peace.

Defense experts predict that Japan could quickly dominate the international weapons trade if it circumvents the production and export ban. Domestic arms production (for Japan's self-defense needs) the suspension applied to the armed forces is still controlled—and was in World War II by the 10 top trading companies. Four of them—Mitsubishi, Matsushita, Sumitomo and Marubeni—are so large that they account for 30% of Japan's exports and 36% of its imports. They have also ensured that Japan is almost self-sufficient in defense production, supplying 95% of its own armaments and 84% of its other military hardware. For the time being, the conqueror will seek approval for "self" weaponry like the C-1 jet transport plane and the US-1 amphibious rescue plane. If the restrictions are indeed lifted, offensive armaments, however, must be taken into account.

MICHAEL TURNER

You can order all the Big Macs you want, as long as it's to go

Business Column by Terrence Belford



"You deserve a break today," the McDonald's jingle commonly tells television and radio listeners. But who are the sponsors of that tune had in mind? It wasn't meant for Canadian residents; McDonald's is one of a handful of large multinationals that make money in this country but for a variety of reasons, refuse to let Canadians have their ownership control over the domestic company. There are others—and Mr. and Mrs. less among them—but McDonald's recently came to Toronto to present claims to know-how retention, which is the crux of the entire argument. That rationale is completely absurd. If McDonald's Corp. of This Brooklin, Illinois, the parent, let McDonald's Restaurants Canada Ltd. go public, the parent's shares would take a nose dive in New York and any director of a multinational company knows what happens to his job if the shares in his company start sliding toward the cellar.

Canada is a gold mine for McDonald's. Our passion for fast food has helped build a chain of 102 restaurants in this country with a revenue of \$341 million and an after-tax profit of seven million dollars last year. Compared with the parent company's \$2.5 billion in revenue in 1975, our contribution may seem like chump change, but you consider the effect the Canadian profit has on share prices: McDonald's is a perennial favorite on the New York Stock Exchange in share trade at about 28 cents in range (\$2.17 a share last year) or about 86¢. The Canadian profit (which works out to 17.5

cents a share on each of the 40 McDonald's owned U.S. stores). In stock market terms, Canadian earnings were up 30% compared to 1975, yet the Canadian market value and your stock drops five dollars a share. And you can't make up that loss to the company's treasury in Canadian share prices either. Canadians are traditionally more conservative investors than their Yankee counterparts, and shares here would trade in the between 15 and 30 cents a share.

In spite of this, both Fred Turner, president of the U.S. parent, and George Cohen, president of the Canadian company, say they would like to go public as an acknowledgement of growing Canadian nationalism. But the U.S. directors won't let them. And Turner says he knows why they feel it: "Why should we sell shares at a discount? I can philosophically accept some differential. But if it's 30-30 then in a business as it's run here as is too much." The only option Canadians have if they want to cash in on McDonald's dramatic growth is to buy U.S. shares. (Canadians hold only about 20,000 of the 40 million issued.) U.S. shares (McDonald's is not the only company that has Canadian profits) are held in leveraged home base exchanges (CTF Canada Ltd., for example), but a 1974 profit of exactly \$50 million, which was consolidated with the parent's accounts (although in fact, Canadian earnings remained in this country). Where is the benefit for Canadians? At best, the money stays here and is reinvested. At worst, it flows back to head office. That happened with Tobe's Canada two years ago when Tobe's Inc. in New York drew three million dollars out of the Canadian unit although profit for the year was only \$1.5 million.

And even if the money were here, it remains at the whims of the executives running the parent. If world headquarters moves into a cash crunch, it can always draw reserves away from wholly owned subsidiaries. Public ownership in Canada, however, provides a measure of control over the company's finances and can help ensure that Canada doesn't serve in a joint savings account for the entire world.

TERRENCE BELFORD



The weather beater.

Light, smooth and very comfortable.

Captain Morgan White Rum

© 1978 Captain Morgan Distillers, Seagram.



A thing of beauty is a joy forever, and / or a tax write-off

"There's more to life than high finance," reasons Alice Lauten, chairman of the Toronto-Dominion Bank, as he stands before a large-scale painting by Quebec artist Seven Pictures. The London-born artist (that has appeared in its collection) is the focal point of his bank's one-million-dollar collection of Canadian contemporary paintings. It was a bazaar when the T-D bought it in the early Sixties—just \$3,000. Now it's valued at more than \$65,000. "The paintings have enriched the quality of our life and given the bank a strong human appearance," he says. Lauten is typical of the corporate collectors: business executives are as cashing in the New Money.

Consider a brief list: The Royal Bank of Canada (\$300,000 that year) and paintings and sculpture for its Toronto regional centre; Imperial Oil Ltd. (\$350,000 collection that includes 100 pieces of Canadian art); Rothman of Park Mall, Canadians Ltd. (\$300,000 worth of Canadian paintings and drawings plus a \$60,000 collection of Etobicoke Art; Royal Paper Ltd. (\$100,000 investment in Canadian paintings). All are involved in pricing works of art for a variety of reasons: public relations, supposed Canadian culture and attitude, tax write-offs when the collection is finally donated to a public museum or gallery. Imperial Oil, for one, has been in the collecting business for 25 years, periodically giving away parts of its collection, and beginning all over again.

This growing corporate interest in art has produced a major boom period for artistry. "I have nothing but praise for most of them," says Gary Greenwood of the Canadian Artists Representation and a whole new collection of professionals—the art consultants. Working out of elegantly decorated offices in fashionable downtown areas [Toronto's Bloor Street Worksafe tower and Montreal's Sherbrooke Street are just two examples]. Nancy and Alan Wright, Dorothy Cameron and Harold Paton advise their customers on what to buy for less than twice from a straight commission (usually 10% to 15%) to Newt Wright's 50%+ day plus.

And business, according to the consultants at least, is very, very good. Wright, for example, through her company Arts and Communications Consultants (connected by the New York public relations firm Ruder and Finn Inc.) has counted among her clients Coopers and Lybrand, the accounting firm, Proctor and Gamble International Ltd., consulting engineers, Shell Canada Ltd., and United Dimensions Corp. (Canada) Inc. She has staged shows for Time Canada Ltd.—The Canadian Camera—and Benson and Hedges (Canada) Ltd.—As Prints Of Health—all for \$500 a day. She staffs six artists each at \$100. McKenzie, who calls her firm "bloody brilliant" and points out: "A \$15,000 collection may involve the per-

use of five paintings or 100 graphics. It wouldn't make sense for me to take a percentage."

Why this sudden surge to collect? "It is good public relations," says a Shell executive. "We can show our devotion to the community." Occasionally, however, that attempt to build a public image has backfired. Reed Paper, for example, was persuaded to develop a travelling art show to offset the bad press the company was getting from allegations of monopoly power in Grayson Narrows. As soon as the show started, it lost artist Joyce Weiland's services. Her work and several others threw up a picket line around the gallery. "Cleaning Reed's reputation is not our job," Weiland says.

By and large companies are waiting for their collectors and galleries

owners are producing a tackle-down effort on employees working in unfluffed offices. "We must not forget that the rank and file people working in these offices have become more conscious of art," says Bill Walker, director of the Art Gallery of Ontario. "As a result, we are having more collections from firms and their executives."

It's doubtful, however, that corporations will ever reach the collector level of Bob Angus' plan, to reach his presidential status at Reed Paper: a \$2,500 Acrylic McIlroy, oil, a \$2,500 Gordon Smith acrylic (*Flower River Flats*), a \$4,500 Gordon Smith (*Leaves*), a \$2,200 Eskimo sculpture (*Snow Bear And Cub*). But then again, it is also doubtful that they will have to litter their way through a picket line to gain the right. "Cleaning Reed's reputation is not our job," Weiland says.

FAIRFIELD ROSS



London 1985 with the T-D's Paul-Bonnie Bannister, Kamalik Lounsbury & Dennis Lethbridge. The painting is part of the Royal Bank's Canadian collection. Wright (right) has parlayed her business interests into a successful career as a painter. She is the author of her own, now well-known book *Paintings & Sculpture* (\$100).

Justice

BECAUSE OF MORGENTALER, ONE LAW WILL CHANGE—AND MAYBE TWO

The cover jacket of Dr. Henry Morgentaler's official biography shows the Montreal physician wearing a surgical mask. In the wake of last month's controversial Quebec Court of Appeal ruling—prohibiting Morgentaler from speaking publicly about his trials or Canada's abortion laws—that mask has become, for his supporters, a newlyworn mantle. "Pending his still suspended new trial," notes Eliane Wright Pelman, Morgentaler's official biographer, he is the only individual in Canada who can comment on the issues that affects every female."

Few cases in recent Canadian jurisprudence have aroused so much passion as *Regina vs. Morgentaler*. Two transplants from Roman Catholic priests in Quebec have ignited the 25-year-old debate of Abortion and Doctor on abortion charges. The first hearing was reversed in an unprecedented action by the Quebec Court of Appeal two years ago and remitted. The reversal later upheld by the Supreme Court of Canada, inspired a new Criminal Code amendment (passed for Morgentaler) that will prevent appeal courts from tampering with jury verdicts of acquittal. In the meantime, after serving 10 months of his 15-month sentence, Morgentaler was awarded a new trial by Justice Minister Ron Basford last January 22. Less than a month later, when Morgentaler's seemingly public-spirited Parliament Hill appearance on behalf of abortion law reform, Quebec Appeal Court Justice Louise Belanger imposed sweeping restrictions on Morgentaler's trial. The restrictions, which included a ban on his trial as a "public figure," were upheld by Quebec's Justice Court. Crown prosecutor, Guy Robichaud, "to avoid the same fair play trial," Morgentaler is like a man charged with murdering a police officer who campaigns for his case by making statements against capital punishment."

Robichaud appealed by various anti-abortion groups that view his ban as condemned by striking and liberating lawyers' leaven. "This is the first time, to my knowledge, that a Court of Appeal justice has restricted and arrested from talking about his present trial in a public venue," says Tom to Lawyer Morris Manning. "It's ironic that my previous attempt to go to the Supreme Court of Canada, where a transcript of the first Morgentaler trial and even publication of the written. Yet Dr. Morgentaler is prevented from doing so, from talking about something that is a matter of public record," adds Edward Greenaway, who represented the Canadian Civil Liberties Association in the Supreme Court's Morgentaler

trial hearing. "According to my interpretation of the law," if Morgentaler were to stand up and say that the anti-abortion bill is an abomination, he would do directly to jail. Presently, I question whether the Quebec Court of Appeal even has the authority to prevent an individual from discussing any matter outside the province of Quebec."

But Morgentaler won't be able to test the court's strictness at a \$125-a-plate fund-raising dinner in Toronto last month. The trial fees are now \$300,000



Morgentaler: first they took his freedom, then his job, and finally his voice

which, he spoke almost entirely—and occasionally—about prison expenses. Other dinner guests (400 turned up) were notably less restrained. Manning, who has pleaded several Bill of Rights cases, observed that his constituents impeded by a grossly unfair appeal court cannot be reviewed by the Supreme Court of Canada and suggested that a second "Morgentaler amendment" would be in order.

On simple legal grounds, the Quebec ruling goes beyond the principles of justice, which readily resorts to cite for compensation anyone who illegally defences a case pending before the courts of attempt to commit an offence. Instead, the Quebec Court's order effectively violates the principle of prior restraint—which, like its cousin injunction, precludes conduct until an issue has been resolved. In many cases, says civil rights lawyer Clayton Ruby who represented the Foundation for Women in Crisis at the Supreme Court hearing, "present comment can prejudice the fair hearing of issues. But in this particular case, where the issues are so public as to be within the common knowledge of most Canadians, it makes it difficult to protect the integrity of the trial in order of being achieved by the order." Robert Gagnon-Lauzon, president of the National Alliance For Life "Dr. Morgentaler may be the only man in Canada who deserved

from talking about abortion, but he is unique in the manner in which he flouted the abortion laws."

Regardless of the laws, most lawyers concede, Morgentaler must accept the usual penalty—the underlying assumption being that the severe penalty will be just and appropriate. But many civilian legal authorities are now questioning the fairness of that notion. "All things considered," says Ruby, "are those sections just and appropriate?" That question remains to be answered. What seems clear is that Morgentaler's case, which began as a single issue dispute, has become a Gordian knot. One Criminal Code amendment has already been proposed. And before it's over," says Pelman, "several others may be required."

RONALD LEVINE/PHOTOGRAPH BY LEVY

Behavior

TRANQUILIZERS: THE NEW, APPROVED OPIATE OF THE PEOPLE

Two days each year, Ontario's Addiction Research Foundation monitors prescriptions filed by 160 drugstores. In 1970 the stores filled 603 prescriptions for major tranquilizers. By 1974, the two-day total for such drugs as Valium and Librium had climbed to 1,083. This alarming increase—almost 80% in four years—is defining a decade now building around the almost epidemic proportions of minor tranquilizer use in North America. In the United States, more than 60 million pre-

scriptions for Valium alone are written in one year. The elusive pharmaceutical hot seller Valium's worldwide sales are conservatively estimated at over one billion dollars a year. Some 35 million Americans take it regularly. For its inventors, Swiss-based Hoffmann-LaRoche, Valium and Librium (both belonging to the benzodiazepine class of synthetic chemicals) have attained millions of dollars; captured some 20% of the minor tranquilizer market and made in the largest drug company in the world. A single share sells for more than \$3,000.

Now, however, the drug trade prescribed to relieve emotional stress and tension are proving deadly as much anxiety as they allay. The Canadian Medical Association has officially expressed "alarm" about over-prescriptions of minor tranquilizers and those by consumers. Valium and Librium have become so at home in the Canadian family's medicine chest that they ranked first and third respectively among products that possessed

children under six during 1973. The U.S. National Council on Drug Abuse reports that Valium is the major choice of drug abusers and says its role in overdose cases has doubled since 1971. A random survey of 176 patients showed that 63% had Valium prescribed for an illness or longer. In response, the U.S. government last year made prescriptions for minor tranquilizers valid for six months only and now permit only five consecutive renewals.

It's the end of the century—but taken in moderation and for a short time—Valium—which came on the market in 1963—and Librium (introduced three years earlier)—are considered both safe and effective. Most physicians strongly defend their use. "I'd rather have a guy addicted to Valium than alcohol," says Dr. Jay Greenberg, a Toronto general practitioner. "There are enough excretive routes and the reality is you have to work and make money. If giving a guy acetone pills will help him do it, I will." Other Valium defenders include orthopedists (who prescribe it for muscle spasm), internists (for hypertension), surgeons (for patients, the night before operations), gynecologists (for women in early labor) and psychiatrists (for aiding alcohol or smoking withdrawal). If Valium were not free, available, inexpensive and there were no better alternatives, it would find some other dependency. Similarly over-prescription, after the indiscriminate horrors of the Sixties—was patients to avoid all drug-taking in the early months of pregnancy, including Aspirin, alcohol and tobacco.

But most tranquilizers are prescribed not by specialists for specific medical ailments but in general practitioners for simple anxiety attacks. And it is this aspect of their use that is now under attack. This month, clinical pharmacologist Dr. Ian Henderson, head of the coal's pharmaceutical therapy department, is convening a 14-day medical conference—staged by computer—to seek opinion on tranquilizer use from 10 Canadian medical and psychiatric experts. The results, Henderson hopes, "will give us a guideline for mental tranquillizers and a basis for research on their effects."

Surprisingly, various U.S. studies indicate that while middle-class housewives are prime candidates for tranquilizer abuse, "Many people think working women are under the most stress," says the Addiction Research Foundation's Dr. Ruth Cicchetti. "The truth is that women who work as health care workers and far less likely to turn to tranquilizers than the women who stay at home."

Whatever the cause, and wherever the user, there is little doubt that minor tranquilizer use is soaring. And as Toronto child psychiatrist Barry Gorfein notes, "It's a real use of Valium or Librium that constitutes a social problem. Essentially, the drugs are needed. What we really need is to get a grip on the underlying problems." ■

MICHAEL CORCORAN



Scriptures for Valium show apathy in one year. The elusive pharmaceutical hot seller Valium's worldwide sales are conservatively estimated at over one billion dollars a year. Some 35 million Americans take it regularly. For its inventors, Swiss-based Hoffmann-LaRoche, Valium and Librium (both belonging to the benzodiazepine class of synthetic chemicals) have attained millions of dollars; captured some 20% of the minor tranquilizer market and made in the largest drug company in the world. A single share sells for more than \$3,000.

Now, however, the drug trade prescribed to relieve emotional stress and tension are proving deadly as much anxiety as they allay. The Canadian Medical Association has officially expressed "alarm" about over-prescriptions of minor tranquilizers and those by consumers. Valium and Librium have become so at home in the Canadian family's medicine chest that they ranked first and third respectively among products that possessed

Medicine

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS: IS THAT A LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL?

In a series of virology labs in Canada, Britain and the United States this month, the best-read magazine in nearly a decade, *the New York Times*, issue of the little-known journal *Infective and Immunology*. There, in the precise language of science, two articles report that a yet unidentified virus is the cause of multiple sclerosis—the crippling disease of the central nervous system—and that some people can develop antibodies to combat it.

The article, based on research par-

ticularly in a year or two we will be able to look back and say, "That was a milestone." We can't do that yet."

Milestones in the fight against MS have always been few and far between. The disease has tormented researchers ever since an illegitimate grandson of George III first suffered its puzzling symptoms in his 1822 diary. Since then, investigators have turned up more than 100 Agatha Christie novels, but have reached mind-numbingly few conclusions. The unknowns of MS are still more prevalent than the knowns. The disease diagnosis does not look like the diagnosis of a common cold—away eye movements and muscular twitches, blurred speech and blurry postures—are caused by damage to the central nervous system, and come and go without apparent cause, usually becoming progressively worse. First symptoms usually appear between age 20 and 40 but there is some evidence the disease may begin much earlier in life. Some uncertainty may genetic factor play a part in determining who gets it and who doesn't. The disorder may be an allergic response, which causes the body's own attacking agents to attack nerve fibers. No one knows why.

Eventually, blind plagues from on the brain mystify scientists, preventing the passage of signals from the brain. Debutated around the globe in a curious pattern, MS is rare in the tropics and most prevalent in northern Europe and North America. The rate is higher in Edinburgh than in London (three times as high), in Holland than in Central Europe and the northern United States are regarded as high-risk areas (between 15,000 and 15,000 Canadians are new victims of MS). Because it is characterized by some attacks that subside of their own accord, treatment is difficult to assess. And once it occurs only in humans, lab experiments become infinitely more complex and prone to error. As one researcher puts it:

"You won't go around operating healthy people with things you think cause MS to see if they get it." Despite more than \$30 million new spent on worldwide research there is no knowledge, no definitive diagnostic test, no effective treatment no permanent cure and no cause.

The new research, while it feels share of the blame, is not the greatest scientific drama. "This is the one thing that's got me," The Philadelphia scientist says. On work done at New York's Institute for Basic Research on Medical Rehabilitation in 1972. Researchers there injected mice with material from the brain of MS victims, the

once-stunned healthy, but the injection refined the number of white cells in the victim's blood, normally a sign of inflammation. White cell counts in mice, however, are notoriously unstable, and for three agonizing years other virologists were unable to duplicate the New York results. The scientific community remained skeptical.

Now the Philadelphia team has both confirmed the earlier experiments using homogenized brain tissue taken from MS patients and developed a test by injecting the tissue into mice. The test shows the degree of inflammation and is more prevalent than existing studies (10%) that showed the disease is acquired (15%). The Philadelphia group also succeeded in propagating—though not culturing—the virus in the laboratory. Even more hopefully, the Heales discovered that the blood of patients and normal, well-treating MS victims frequently contains antibodies that suppress the action of the virus. If these are antibodies to certain viruses, a vaccine is possible.

How soon the new test will pay off is anyone's guess, but one immediate effect will be greater interest in MS research. A massive push is on at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children, already trying to determine how the Heales research can be expanded. And while the Philadelphia results may eventually point to a method of preventing MS, the development of an effective drug is still a long way off.

"We've seen good evidence our efforts have helped," says Dr. Peter MacLennan, who heads the six-story MS clinic there. "I think they always seem to fall down." ■

BILL HAMPTON



The doctors' theory is based on the results of Dr. Heales' breakthrough test. ■

More than just a touch of flu

Former Toronto Argonauts football star Doug Mann likes to brag that he never gets sick. But this month Mann was hospitalized in a long battle with the man's own persistent tuberculosis, the flu bacterium.

"I've got a good idea where the flu bacterium is," says Dr. Peter MacLennan, who heads the six-story MS clinic there. "I think they always seem to fall down."

BILL HAMPTON



Flu's administrator: the chief during Henry Avery's epidemic in 1862 for the elderly, a killer

sons are suffering from influenza or respiratory infections, with headache, myalgia, fever and prostration. In many more families language, "I'm as weak as a kyan and always want to stay home." I feel like it. The heat here has stuck with us. Thousands of Canadians share Manitoba's malaise, but health officials say this year's outbreak is not an epidemic—yet. "It hasn't really hit us so far," says A. B. Morrison, head of the Health Protection Branch in Ottawa. "We may see a pickup this year, winter getting in the air, so we can get really bad numbers next November. We can't say yet what will happen." Despite this reassurance, there seems

Press

PLAYBOY OF THE EASTERN WORLD

Japan's three-year recession has soured few sectors of the sugar industry. But at least one traditional marketplace is basking right along—Mugai Heien-ji Playboy empire. Along in North America Playboy in Japan is enjoying widespread popularity. Playboy novels, sheet music, posters and calendars are selling briskly in dozens of emporiums. The first Playboy club in Asia is scheduled to open in Tokyo this fall complete with buxom American beauties. And best of all, the Japanese version of *"I'm the Big Man"*

The most important magazine is *Sei*, the monthly publication of Edo-ya Shinsa-ki Ochiai, the 80-year-old former editor of *Edo-ya*, a monthly periodical that from 1945 to 1949 was *Seriing*, or *Seriing* on a *Journal* of 50% original Japanese material and 50% from Heibon's Chicago-based periodicals (including *Cham*, *Murasaki*, other graphic arts) and stories by leading American writers). Ochiai's blocky, gloomy magazine sells at the relatively cheap price of \$1.20 and is several cuts above the competition. Little *Murasaki* promotion edition sold out its first issue of 400 copies in only two hours and continues to sell out by the next day. Now 860,000 *Murasaki* are regularly cleared off the newsstands within a week. By the same time, the magazine celebrates its 50th anniversary in August. Ochiai claims to have reached one million copies. This kind of heraldic performance has made the sale of the Japanese publishing industry already. *Murasaki* has eclipsed the do-

The Jasperite version
It reads back to front,
but it's all the same
to the worldwide girl.



earliest circulation records set by King, it present pulp magazine, and the present-day Japanese language Readers' Digest Japan's. Playboy has gone ahead of its own sister publications in all of Europe, outselling by a wide margin Playboy's German (250,000), French (200,000), and Italian (100,000) editions.

But serious problems may be facing Playley's periodical enterprise. Japan's National Police Agency, which censors books, newspapers, movies and television programs, is preparing to clamp down on what it considers the growing pervasiveness of the country. To stem Playley's self-expansion domestic sales in magazines are being phased out more rapidly than new titles are being introduced. The press is under fire for showing police law and for publishing allegedly negative photographs—such that Dukakis is easily made. His oriental women are not brazened out models of oriental docility and decorum. Playley's English-language edition as well as *Asia*, *Aztec*, *One*, *Playboy* and a host of slick and no-slick paper mags, now enter the country only after being heavily marked up by a black felt-tipped pen. Some items are torn in half. Even cameras have been seized. In Tokyo, a man was arrested for taking pictures of a woman in a bikini. And Japanese officials are threatening to ban Playley's magazine if he continues his 30-man crusade against "Western culture." To meet a drought of readers, Playley has turned to the Internet.

"against the media. It is censorless and it is appropriate for Japan. We definitely will not make standards any lower." MEL TIGHE

Lifestyles

JUST WHAT DO THESE PEOPLE WANT, ANYWAY?



Stanhope, PEI: the way it was, and is, and, if the Islanders can help it, will be.

project. Another advantage is the fact that the island is an ideal test for the Fed to try out ideas that can be transferred to large jurisdictions. "We are something of a test case for the rest of Canada," the Prime minister cheerfully adds.

Underhandedly, Mrs. Duncan and many other residents decide bring Trudeau gunna pug ("We're a cloudy sun for an Ottawa dictatorship," finds local newspaper publisher Jim MacNolla). And that

only engine who, as the plants enter its second four-year phase, the farms maintained as its "engine" are producing less than in 1969 (although government economists claim farm incomes have actually risen). It may also account for a fall in manufacturing's contribution to the third world economy in 1974 and first half 1975, and one lesson states that the poorest growth rate will be the second poorest after stagnation (Baldwin 1975). The single, un-diagnosed problem is that despite 35 million people, the textbooks don't tell how many millions there are in the average country.

"There are people without antecedents in our judge," he grins. "The chromosomes don't come from their dad."

Premier Alex Campbell's Liberals began taking the advice in 1949 as a means of revitalizing and diversifying an economy that's characterized by oil, lumber, potash and even uranium extraction. Lund pointed out, much as Hiltz did, that population was 199,000 in 1949, with 2,144 square kilometers—say, a plateau town. Ottawa stepped in to help. Lund's effort only further entrenched a sense of精英ism.

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refusing to budge from their old ways. Thus, while the Green Gables harvest ride in a buggy, mired in these days drive cars. But to the fury of some of the 300,000 tourists brought to the island by such plan-free promotional tour-touting sprees for wealthy Americans, children learn to hold 35 mph on the blacktop that's surfacing the earth roads of the past. "Why hurry?" says one elderly farmer to a visiting tourist behind him as he parks in the centre of a narrow lane to chat with another visitor. Some islanders cynically note that the place's housing grants have been accepted grudgingly. Other more



Dunstan's school is in the past perfect

growth-oriented projects focus on the consolidation of 100,000+ strands of local school boards into five large authorities) have not. A form or plan workers' strike money-burner who should apply for grants to their laboratories and inventories who couldn't earn \$6,000 minimums to add to their dairy heads. "A lack of a lot of intentions don't want to get big," the puritan Young Farmers declare. "Slog at their logo of farm with a manure cart (poop) spread the world) have spearheaded an outcry in defense of its 10,000 farms which a plan has been going ahead to consolidate. The agency also finds agri-business relatives to sell their holdings to it if anyone for an stones. "They're sentimental. Labour their property" an offical says.

The word has even spread to the press. As government officials begin the second five-year plan laying with pension methods—such as new marimales for island miners—to polish the image and price of P.E.I. fish, some fishermen insist on publishing their own spin fact, satirized wharves. "I don't see any advantage to ice when the fish only sit in three hours before going to the market," reasons Mervin Martin, an identified planter. "We're about cold storage. Salt Pierrey Campbell has been satisfied since last year the plan began and now the island have begun to allow improvement. As a result officials are philosophical about the foot dragging. "We've still got 10 years of the plan to go," says one optimistic planter. But Islanders such as Pearl Duncan have little patience for the planners' effacement and share the attitude of the old farmer holding up his wife—why hurry?

SHAWN CRACHER

Films

FRANKLY M'DEAR, WE DON'T GIVE A DAMN

GABLE AND LOMBARD

Directed by Stanley Rous

It was while he was a non-player, working as an usher in a downtown Toronto movie house, that Frank Lawton (Rous) wanted to become a director. Fortunately for Frane his job as an usher didn't last long; unfortunately for filmgoers he managed to survive a lot longer as a Hollywood director. At 43, Frane has been responsible for almost as many bombs (*The Appaloosa*, *Ziggy Fairuz And She*, *The Saved Roger*) as the British Republican Army. Now, as *Gable And Lombard* his latest disaster, he is almost assured of top spot on all the critics' lists of the worst movies of 1976.

Gable and Lombard purports to tell the story of what is famously called Hollywood's greatest romance. In reality Clark Gable was a pig-headed sot with fat cheeks who even after he married the adored woman (considered Castle Lombard could never keep his hands off the matrons around town). Frane and his screenwriter, Barry Levinson, have ignored all the rules for a well-made movie about Great Lovers departing on the surreal Robinson who was Hollywood's best actress in the Thirties. Gable (Glenne Headly) tries Lombard (Hilary Clapperton) at a tragically stuporous love pat. He is a tall, square, pipe-smoking leading man on his way up like a ramshackle piano tuner who comes in and announces that now Gable's car spectacularly into a tree. Nelly (Frances Fisher) is the same sort of authority. "Don't be a star!" Lombard slacks when she knocks him down. What can't be sorted out by hairy-handed force is dressed up as a fumbling package of twisted jaded moon-

Louis B. Mayer (Allen Garfield) doesn't want the already-worn-out Gable to have an affair with another woman. Gable and Lombard manage it anyway, working around some angles to meet the going public.

Not surprisingly, none of this has much to do with what actually happened. For example, in the film's stomach-turning climactic confrontation scene, Lombard turns up to haul Gable off a滴頂上 apparently wet. She couldn't possibly be the father of another woman's child she explains because he was curled up with her every night (presumably Gable's libido shrivelled in the sunlight). There was indeed a paternity suit against Gable, but it was another old dame, Frane Dorfer, who sued for him. Lombard never went near the trial. Now Frane is blithely predicting an Oscar nomination for Broderick, which is only likely to happen if a special award is made for actors who can wiggles their tails. Broderick can't begin to beat a Gable's raw masculinity. But because few of Lombard's scenes last more than days, Hilary Clapperton can get away with portraying the commander as a hot item. Unlike Fisher, she doesn't have to get involved in the dangerous game of snatching. She simply rides it full speed through the movie, surviving it easily.

The same can hardly be said for Sidney Poitier. Even with his long list of flops, Frane often poses as a master, whose true talent has been unappreciated by the circumstantial demands of Hollywood. "You men learn out here," he says, "that to keep working you make the movies the nation want made." That philosophically won't work any longer. Gable and Lombard reveals him for what he is: a fumbling package of twisted jaded moon-

Clapperton, Broderick Hollywood inhabitants



Theatre

NOT THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

Toronto's St. Lawrence Centre has been a buffing and blushing underling from the beginning. It was originally meant to be the city's Centennial project by the time it opened, three years late, the cost of construction had risen to a startling \$5.4 million as the artists affiliated with the Centennial celebration had vacillated and the

really disastrous frost ate the production of Canadian plays an early and chronic ran at John Patrick's *Mysteries For My Sister*. Part Two (not directed by Major, but produced under his supervision) will be the centre of some controversy, in the people who are trying to figure out just what all that was about. There have been wild and isolated successes such as Major's own production of *Treasure Of The Wolf*, but, more than anything else, there has been an increasing frost particularly from the critics, of which Toronto has a strong and growing contingent.

Now the frost is being sharpened again. Major has signed himself to direct again in the Centre's 1975-76 season and the critical response to his *Rebecca And Juliet* in February sounded a bit like an overture to a Broadway John Peter of the *Globe And Mail*, for example, recited like a man who had found a scorpion in his shoe: "All emotion is based upon grating and shooting—the words for some actors, one feels, were a malaise and a hindrance—and so the cumulative effect is unlovely, unromantic and no-Shakespeare." In fact, the production wasn't quite that bad. But it is a long way from good enough for a director with Luca Manganini's track record, which includes a amazingly beautiful *La Bohème*, which he staged in 1967 for the Canadian Opera Company. The fault of the production, a reviewer added, is that it was well planned and expertly written.

Luca Major himself used in 1973 that an amateur director should run a company for three to four years. Major is finishing his fifth season at the St. Lawrence Centre (for the moment) before he gets going elsewhere. "Peter's review was very good. He hated the costumes, but he made some valid points on terms of technique. In any case I'm running a theater and I'm too old to cry about bad reviews."

Major's audience is playing along. The St. Lawrence Centre theatre has signed up about 14,000 subscribers for the current season—some 35% of capacity. The Centre was never intended to be commercially successful (only one third of its one-million-dollar budget is retrieved by the box office) and the project is as popular as any publicly-supported centre the me, or, granted, the Royal Ontario Museum is. But Major is not alone. Walt Disney World, and his franchisee in Toronto, the St. Lawrence Centre, has failed in its efforts to bring *Alice In Wonderland* to the screen. The musical *Grease* has been more than anything else, vague. There has been gen-

"**THERE'S NO COMFORT LIKE SOUTHERN COMFORT**"



Books

LAYTON, THE LION OF JUDAISM, FEEDING CHRISTIANS TO HIMSELF

FOR MY BROTHERS JESUITS living Layton (McGraw-Hill, 1970, \$4.95)

His determination to set mankind straight in spite of himself by the suggestion that while his heart yearns for the Catholic Church, he has buried the love of it in his 75-year-old heart, is a remarkable achievement. Layton gives us Layton to the very marrow and other than Canadian poet who has worked at making Christian moral and political sense. The tight little world of Canadian verse contents itself with mythopoetic status on minor shadows in alternating areas. Heavyweights such as Earle Birney, Al Purdy or Reginald Souther, when composing poems on political issues, write almost exclusively from the left-wing tradition. They have enough courage to attack the pretences of a Bismarck or an Hitler; their experiences can when it comes to Caesar Must Be Destroyed.

Layton's compass has no such deviation. In the 23 volumes of poetry he has published over the past 30 years he has wrangled with his conscience, growing and maturing as he has learned life from one political power to another, from a gull to an adolescent. Whenever he thought he had found the Truth he revisited it loud and clear, bemoaning all who disrupted peace and feels. But he never looked for an escape to publicly mope his potential as new events warranted it.

Law-somers in a letter from Banting,

Layton tipped his publisher to the imminent birth of a new truth. Describing the poems pending out of him under the hot Spanish sun, Layton wrote: "I sound a literary note. Man is not born to be a Christian. I am a Jew's judgment on Christianity. It's part of my campaign to reclaim Jesus for my people." That much Layton's campaign hit the bookstores with the publication of his new book of poems *For My Brother Jesus*.

The book begins with Layton's credo: "Anschwitz and Gaing, the herbicides of Hiroshima and Lewiston. Any writer who today speaks them both as facts and as symbol condemns himself to either trifling fancies or spiritual insensitivity and finally to cursing that oblivion which encompasses who have not been touched by the large moral concerns of their epoch." That, but considerably less fervently, begins to reveal where Layton lies: the blame for all that is the dole of Christianity. "It was Christianity that corrupted, prepared and enabled the Nazis to do what they did," says Layton in *For My Brother Jesus*. "It was Christianity that exonerated Bismarck," he continues.

"The beginning of anti-Semitism are recorded in the New Testament, where the lot of Indians is flogged."

High class rating is usually reserved at least a half-truth and it's undeniable that Christians of hundred Jewish sects will be Moslems, Baptists and each other with

the full blessing and at the instigation of their churches. It's true that the accusation of deicide was invented by a Pope and Hitler. But there is bound a small iota, though, to the belief that the one can't be freed from the other's wisdom and brandy. The Chinese People would fare poorly if judged solely by the bigotry and lethargy showing motivation from their faith. Every soldier has a tawny underneath and the paper occasionally cracks. Interestingly enough, Layton picks up one of the more notorious anti-Semitic legends himself by claiming Karl Marx as one of the Jews who "at a time under the banner of Christianity." Writes Layton:

"Marxism black Jewish shade/black fence eyes raked/has his barrels exploded/how Christian gentiles get their gold?" The way Karl Marx actually explained it was: "What is the object of the Jew's worship in this world? Money. What is his world god? Money. Very little that distinguishes from savagery and money; that is from practical, real humanism would constitute the emancipation of our race."

Wishing Layton flag the common name of Christian hypocrisy hangs an uneasy feeling that he is addressing not his peers but the gallery. *Anansi & Bourgeoisie* finds books. The middle class live to square in their uncomfortable pens. Luckily Layton often forgets about playing the clown when he turns to poetry. Many poems in this book are in that tradition of Jewish mockery in which Layton is most remarkable, and at times equaled, but in more profane Hebrew terms. Other poems are in the area of the tradition of the Prophets. Citing Layton's very necessary poem which describes them well, though he himself wasn't free of the odd scruff. Some poems may in the old Laytonian tradition re-enforcing the potency of the male organ in primal and lewd's as is preferable. A few poems, whatever their function, are simply superb. In G. Assouline or Z. Zemach Layton carries those gifts to which all poets aspire.

Layton's presence, sexual and prolific, overshadow Canada's seat and would be poet. But suggests young writers when driven of the spotlight should not mistake the staggings for the thing itself. It is possible and the relentless search for truth that sets Layton apart. His exercises are numerous and unpredictable. If in times he strays to a pretension of hyperbole with a man mean

of proof, well, a poet is not a scientist and can't be asked to be judicious to the point of sterility. He can be asked to borrow from historical memory, not to count before he has tallied up his poem. But Layton is great enough not to need making a load of historical memory. What other author would risk launching a filibuster on the incoming post of *Confidential Bureau*?

The emperors of America

THE PHOENIXVILLE AMERICAN BY DAVID PERIN COLE AND DAVID HOWARD (Owl Press & Writer, \$17.50)

In the first third per capita one day of 1800, John D. Rockefeller summoned America's fledgling meat men to the New York office at 26 Broadway from which he ran Standard Oil. "We have," he said with manner-of-factly, "a dangerous disease which you can cure, not in 50% or even 80% of the cases but in 100%." One of the doctors was the butchers "Hausmann." He added: "We have to get rid of the meat companies and solve two problems at once: the passive breeding in millions of dead and cancer workers and sons of the bad flocking surrounding the Rockefellers here."

The Rockefellers have been comers



John D. The Phoenix gift to all mankind

among biographies because they include a lot of misery and discovered it wouldn't necessarily go in them in print. Some manuscripts were rejected. No further to be taken seriously. Meanwhile the rockefellers made a man-and-a-mart of the Rockefellers with poorly researched books that carried in on the imaginary sets of a family whose self-sacrifice well sustained a son of El Morocco for their household values. Celibacy and Heredity became the determining factors to write a non-fictional history of the family. So did they never really give their nonfictional feet inside the actual Rockefellers' door; the encroachment was too heady for words when they did manage to sit down with the old codger. Fortunately much of the family's business was the Rockefellers' business and secondary sources, though florid, are not problematic.

The pace is entrepreneurial technique was set by William Rockefellers who in the

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Layton: the reprobate of Jesus Christ

BRONX went to upstate New York to fog cancer incidence at 325 a bottle. His son John Dawson Rockefeller I purchased a small commodity business into Standard Oil and a one-billion-dollar fortune used to be larger than the wealth of the Vanderbilts, Astors, Carnegie and Morgans combined. John D. Rockefeller II, the patriarchal Rockefellers' fifth-generation heir, appears to be the sole survivor of the family's ruthless business methods. Among the donations he made to the United Nations, restoration of Venetian palaces and construction of hospitals, schools and churches. Endowed charitable contributions were well over half a billion. The third generation included Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, David Rockefeller of the Chase Manhattan Bank and Black sheep Winthrop Rockefeller, who being not much good at anything else, made do with the government of Arkansas. This generation was less interested in using money "to promote the well-being of mankind" than in the promotion of their own ambitions. The country, as the fourth generation is known, may not have the hunger for power that drove their grandfather, but it is showing off its obsession with status. Their energy comes from ditching the family name and turning over their inheritance to philanthropists who will help resolve the issues of their birthright for \$300 an hour.

Frankie covered enough of the backstabbing in the writing rooms of psychiatrists in one way, America's story. The book's sweep is very sturdy epic. Stronger than power aspired to in the boardrooms is considered a less respectable field of study than power aspired to on the battlefield. In fact most generals and presidents never had such influence on shaping America as a family named Rockefellers.

MARINA ANDRE

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

- 1 *Curious, Curious* (1)
- 2 *Woman Of The Woods*, Davies (3)
- 3 *The Bright Wings*, Davies (2)
- 4 *In The Bright Wings*, Davies (1)
- 5 *The Chariots*, Wimberly (3)
- 6 *Shogun*, Clavel (5)
- 7 *The Moneychangers*, Heller (16)
- 8 *Fugitive, Doctor* (8)
- 9 *Third Reich*
- 10 *One Day At A Time*, Bellor (1)
- 11 *Homicide*
- 12 *The Canadian Patriotic Movement*, Meacock (12)
- 13 *Toller, Olympic* (10)
- 14 *Bring On The Bloody Harvest*, Albee (2)
- 15 *Sex Games*, Delahuntar (2)
- 16 *Bedeviled*, Di Leo, Cane Brinner (8)
- 17 *The Verdict*, Klinef
- 18 *True Justice*, Karp, Ross On Recounts, Ltd by Morris & Ross McWhirter (3)
- 19 *Bendix*, Croll
- 20 *Freedom At Midnight*, Collins/Lapierre (12)
- 21 *The Accidental Man*, Wimberly (7)

13 *Powers Of One*
Prepared exclusively for the
Canadian Broadcast Association

Television

MORLEY SAFER'S FINEST HOUR

After watching a censored news television competition hosted Morley Safer breaks one of the most unusual stories of 1985—U.S. marines burning and leveling a South Vietnamese village. President Lyndon Johnson reacted angrily. He promptly ordered an investigation to find out if Safer was a Communist. No, his aides reported after checking with everyone including the *New Yorker*. Safer's wife is Canadian. "Well," snorted Johnson in exasperation. "I know he must be an American."

Safer was 44 years old—an American, but 12 years after his Vietnam reports brought him to President Johnson's outraged attention. He has earned a degree of respectability in America that would have made his career in doubt. With Mike Wallace and Dan Rather, Safer hosts 69 Minutes, the eight-year-old magazine-style newsmagazine formerly known as *Newsweek* television's sole private-time public affairs program.

To almost everyone's astonishment, the show has built up a healthy 16% share of the audience in its new 7 p.m. time slot on Sunday. For years it was seen at 8 p.m.) That amounts to 12 million viewers perting the show into second place during the hour, beating out *Four Eyes*, *Roberts*, *The 60 Minutes* (Oscars) and even trounces the *Globe* of Sunday night television. The *Worldwide World Of Crime*, one person whom is not impressed by 69 Minutes' success is producer Dan Hewitt. "I think we've moved onto a formula and it may turn me why someone else thought of it," he says. "We simply walked into the studio left by Lee and Louie [apparently 60 Minutes]. We just sat down and thought the way the show's two mainstays used to be. Humans are kept apparently short—not more than 20 minutes—and there's a strict balance of celebrity interviews, magazine items, and other fulfilling investigative

Rather, Safer and Wallace of 60 Minutes: *This king-of-mania's television*, once a week



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Dullsville-on-the-Rideau: if Ottawa were a woman, nobody'd invite her to parties

Column by Alan Fotheringham

It's impossible to get off the point with self-legging across 20 yards of frigid terrain and into the Ottawa airport terminal. It has to be on the face each time as surely as it was a rapid facelift in the mirror of Ottawa. My blood vessels expand with my pulse rate slows, a melancholy landscape overcomes me. I know, finally, that once again I have been imprisoned in the all-pervading blues of the capital of the country Ottawa.

You may think being here from hell! other refugees from the outside world report the same symptoms. There is something about the town—the atmosphere, the people, the palpable grit to the air—that dampens all that is determined. If you work in Ottawa, or live in the government that governs you doesn't seem very well, you have to understand the dismal badness that is Ottawa. The most terrible of course, is an isolation from reality. That quality is evident in the mind of the civil servant as we know, but only Queen Victoria reinforced by her persistently plunking the capitol down in a spot on the globe where no one really wants to go and no sensible soul would stay. One of the reasons why British politicians have such success is that every day as they leave Westminster they chose their way onto the tube or tram for a run with the common folk. They actually know what a taxpayer looks and smells like. Other, less intelligent savages used to place their temporary residence in swanky settings as if the clear air would purify their tiny souls. Washington is bad enough, but it isn't Ottawa. The service poster man with New York The most terrible of all. Victoria, otherwise known as God's waiting room, flew off on a fantasy island, oblivious to the real life. Ottawa, roundly, stands in the shadow of measurement to blunted irrelevance but our ever little Enosis-Or-The-Rideau rates a close second. For a capital not to touch with the hand it is designed to serve.

The problem with Ottawa is that it is inhabited by only three types of people: civil servants, who have no interests, politicians, who have no principles, and journalists, who have no wisdom. They all talk about the same things, the same possum, the same stale speculation, the same jokers. They think their own both ways so much their minds not to mention their thought processes, grow rusty. After about three straight days in Ottawa I tend to develop the ping-pong syndrome brought about by staring into my own mirror that I had learned several days previously. In Ottawa you continually bump into yourself con-

sidering the mirror. The corporal sprawl out as though from a hand-feeding portentous. The place is supercilious to outside influence. Some of the verse of Montreal, only 120 miles away, seems through those of the gloomy rotundities of Toronto or a New York, as someone said, but failed British Norwegians, on the other hand, any essence of what body Labouchard calls "happy slippage" of Vancouver lacked, it is surely the blues of Vancouver instead.

The amazing thing about Ottawa is that

over the past few years it has become a more interesting place to the Journalist



you are faced up with a job. When the voters disagree with the Liberals, the Liberals pass it.

Ottawa has a catcher all its own. Every place in town seems just too far to walk, but not far enough for a car. The Sparks Street mall, a brave idea in hand with excellent tape measure. There are no decent slopes, in every gift ribbon over every corner trying to buy a saving gift for wife has discovered. That dastard Disneyland, the Chateau Laurier is suffering the long-term death of all railway hotels. In instant Canadian Grill, where a few of the cabinet still stand, remains one of some faded flower of culture in an Adriatic port. Upstairs, on the Civil and Civic line, executive restaurants teach us chariot and bite. Can we understand, or imagine, Pierre Trudeau when we recall that he lived for sixteen nights in a single room in the Chateau while he was a busy Cabinet adviser? No wonder the social life at 24 Sussex is dying so dolefully.

At the base of Ottawa's hilliness is the beauty spot, Elton Colleton, described as Winnipeg's climate at 10 months winter and two months bad sledding. Ottawa's is of mosquitoes noted in public ritual. It is retaliation by Mother Nature. No wonder Machenius King Stalin, Ambassador Oberholzer of the Wall Street Journal proved in his celebrated (and accurate) critique. Ottawa is colder than Ushuaia, Tibet, colder than Helsinki, colder than Moscow. In summer thanks to Queen Victoria's genius in packing a mosquito net on the junction of the Ottawa River and Ottawa river where mosquitoes can breed unashamedly an oppressive blanket of mosquitos hangs over the city. Manitobans keep fresh slabs in the dark corner so they can smother insects' nests and cocktail hour God did not intend man to live in a city with no bad seasons.

In the end, it is the calcification of the mind that does it. Journey from Toronto 20 minutes away, and have to wait three days for the locals to get the current magazines so we can talk about the same things. Ethel in a cigar bag, waiting for Alcyde Dreyfus' next machine to decompress me. The city is largely unaware of the Toronto Star, the biggest paper in the country. Most Latvians one of the most powerful men in town has been commanding from Montreal since 1967. Ottawa does not represent Canada more nothing in Canada is so dull. If there is lack of ready in the legislature emanating from your capital it is a large part due to the influence of Ottawa itself yesterday's city tomorrow.

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